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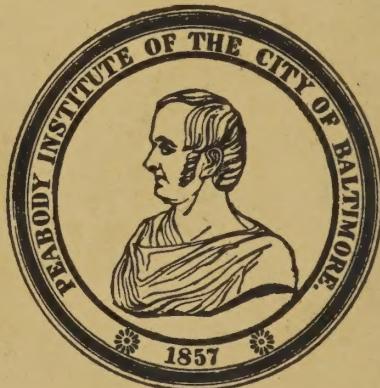






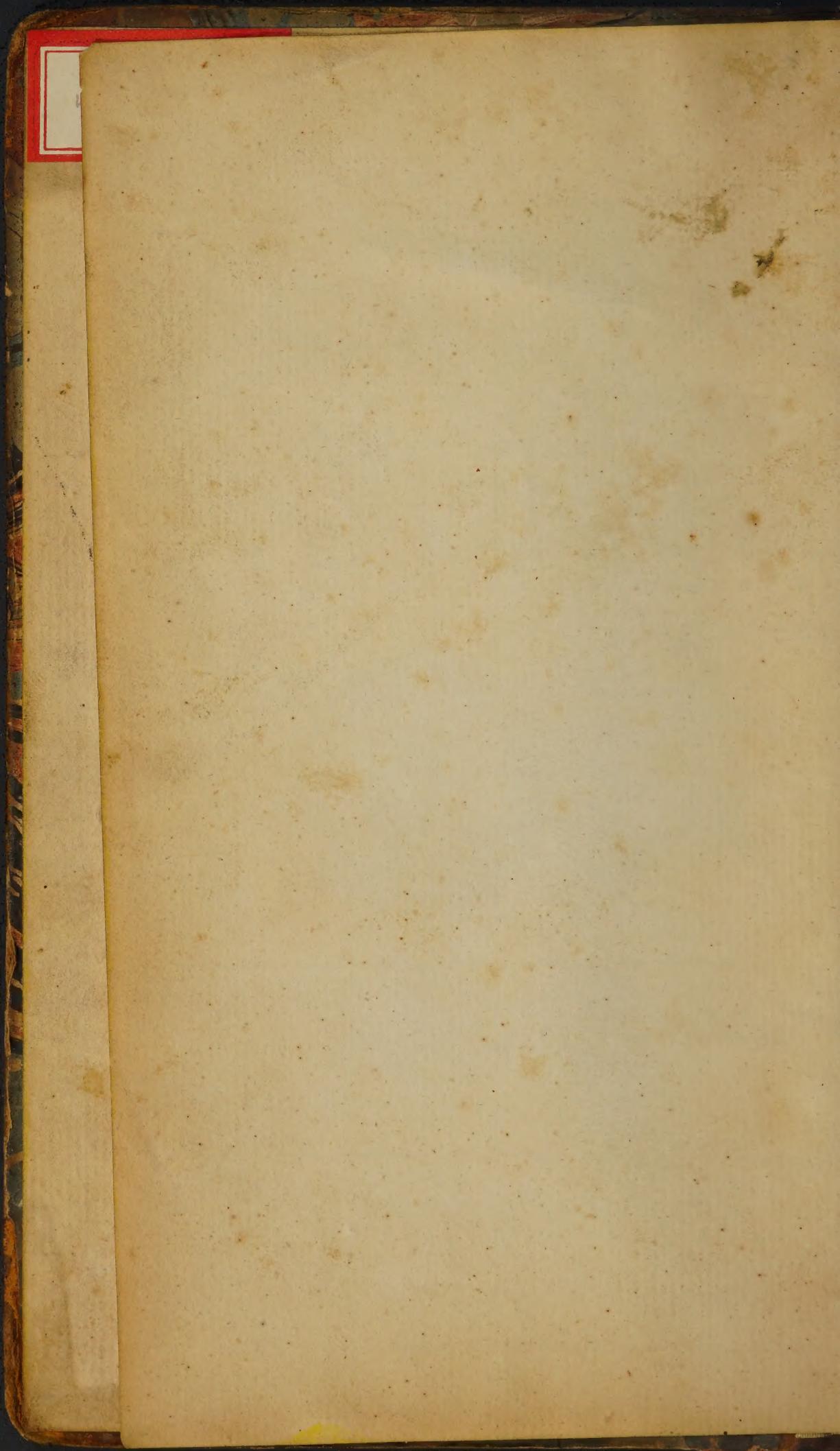
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# WASHINGTONIANA: ✓

## A COLLECTION OF PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE  
DEATH AND CHARACTER  
OF

*General George Washington,*

WITH A CORRECT COPY OF HIS  
Last Will and Testament;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

*His Legacy to the People of America,  
&c. &c. &c.*



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TO RECORD THE ACTIONS OF THE DEAD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIVING.

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FROM THE BLANDFORD PRESS,

AND

SOLD BY ROSS & DOUGLAS, PETERSBURGH, AND BY ALL  
THE BOOKSELLERS IN VIRGINIA.

1800.

157328

TO

THE CITIZENS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

*The Country of Washington,*

THIS

COLLECTION

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY

*The Editors,*

---

## O D E.

---

HOW happy he, who sinks to rest,  
By all regretted, lov'd, and blest!—  
For him th' afflicted melts in woe,  
For him the widow's tears shall flow ;  
For him the orphan's pray'rs shall rise,  
And waft his spirit to the skies !  
To deck his grave, shall Virtue bring  
Th' earliest tribute of the spring ;  
And Friendship, weeping, shall repair  
To plant her mournful cypres there ;  
Whilst in our *hearts* we'll raise a tomb,  
Round which immortal wreaths shall bloom !

Then let FRATERNAL Love attune the lyre,  
And snatch a ray of Genius' sacred fire ;  
Whilst the sad strain, in soft and solemn lays,  
Dwells on his merit, and records his praise ;  
Let the full chord to yon blue arch arise,  
“ Our WASHINGTON's translated to the skies !”

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## P R E F A C E.

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IT having been suggested to the Editors, to print an Edition of General WASHINGTON's Will, it occurred to them, that to accompany it with certain papers in the form of a journal, or narrative, of the various circumstances attending the death, and illustrative of the character of, that celebrated Personage, would make the publication more acceptable, certainly much more useful to his countrymen.

Accordingly they here respectfully present to the Public, a small Collection, which, altho' too hastily executed, they hope, appears in such a shape as may be thought not unworthy of preservation in the Book-case or the Library, for the purpose of occasionally resorting to, either as a Remembrancer, or an Instructor.

But, as they advanced in the work, they perceived the magnitude of the undertaking — This, therefore, is only a specimen of what they think should be executed on a larger scale.—The materials are abundant, but they want selection and arrangement — Every thing performed, or written, by WASHINGTON, is estimable, and ought to be pre-

preserved ; whilst every thing said of him, however well meant, is not, it must be confessed, of equal importance. \* — From the heterogeneous mass, a bold, a discriminating, and an impartial hand might produce a volume of the most interesting nature — it would be a rich and valuable display of singular virtue on one side, and of universal veneration on the other.

Such a compilation would contradict the dogmas of certain Churchmen, “ that all men by nature are corrupt ” — It would do more ; it would falsify the injurious assertion of certain European Statesmen, “ that there is neither Republican virtue, nor Republican gratitude ! ”

If General WASHINGTON had never written any thing else than his Will, that, alone, must have raised him high in the estimation of his Country. — Divested of technical terms, and professional forms, in this interesting instrument, he bequeaths his large property, in a variety of items, with all the precision of a profound Civilian, clothed in the language of an accomplished Scholar — And, his provision for the future instruction of the youth of America, whilst it demonstrates the goodness of his heart, proves the sincerity of his patriotism. — If any of his countrymen ever suspected, or affected to suspect, the purity of his motives, let them read

his

\* Washington, like every other great, or fortunate man, had his flatterers — And it is observable, that some of his most unqualified *Eulogists* latterly, were, formerly, enemies both to him and his cause.

his Will, and they will be convinced of their mistake, or ashamed of their suspicion.

To render this Collection still more useful and important, the Editors have added President WASHINGTON's Farewell Address on his retiring from all public employments — This may emphatically be called “The Father's Legacy to his Children,” never, it is hoped, to be forgotten or contemned by the sons of *Columbia*. — Let it be written in characters of gold, and hung up in every house; let it be engraven upon tables of brass and marble, and, like the sacred Law of Moses, be placed in every Church, and Hall, and Senate Chamber of this spacious Continent, for the instruction not only of the present, but of all future generations of *Americans*.

To this truly interesting Paper—every line of which contains a useful precept, or an important truth—we have presumed to add a few Notes—but its best commentary, its most useful exposition, will be the History of England, that rich and inexhaustible mine of amusement and instruction.\*

The

\* From a close and impartial examination of the history, the laws, and the constitution of that wonderful Nation, almost every thing necessary to human knowledge may be obtained: And many obvious reasons point out the necessity of both the Governors and the People of these States keeping a watchful eye upon the motions of that powerful and ambitious Government,† whether it be to avoid her political vices, or to imitate her national virtues. It

† As vanity is the fault of individuals, ambition is the vice of nations.—Greece made conquests in Asia, and Rome subdued the world.—We ourselves have seen republican France, forgetting justice and her own principle, ravaging and bartering the neighbouring nations; and Eng-

The Preacher hath said, “that in every thing there is a moral”—Here, in the death of this great and fortunate Man, there is a striking one—It shews that neither riches, nor rank, nor fame, can save from the grave, to which we are all hastening—but it also shews, how much virtue, and the recollections of a well-spent life, can assuage the pangs of disease, and sweeten the bitterness of death. It is true, we cannot all be commanders of armies, or rulers of nations; but every man, by industry, economy, and integrity, can be a useful member of society—every man, by the exercise of these virtues, *can be a Washington in his own circle.*

And

It cannot, therefore, be thought improper to advise the *American* reader to be cautious of the Historian he takes up for perusal—It unfortunately happens, that what is usually called the best History of England, was written by an avowed Tory and a professed enemy to Revelation!—The inquisitive reader will, in general, find the truth to be between Hume the *Monarchist* and Macaulay the *Republican*. Both books are necessary; the one for purity of style, the other for a statement of facts.—The temperate Clarendon on one side, and the Whig Bishop (a scarce article among Churchmen) Burnet, on the other, should both be consulted.—Rapin, a Frenchman, as far as he comes, is a respectable authority.—Smollet, a Scotchman, including the reign of George II. relates many interesting occurrences in bold and nervous language.—And, for the eventful reign of George III. Bisham, as yet, stands at the head of a long list of Writers.

There are many other English Historians, but the above, according to our present recollection, are the most essential.—Henry’s History of Great Britain, and Neal’s History of the Puritans, are both necessary books for the Library—the first gives an amusing account of ancient English and Scotch manners—the second will give the people of this country an idea of that hateful thing, Church persecution.

England, under the pretext of commerce, wishes to subject both Asia and America to her dominion—These are all lessons to this government and people—One party in this country wishes that France was overwhelmed; another, that England was annihilated—Mistaken, unthinking men!—The safety of these jarring States lies in having the two rival nations so equally balanced, that neither shall predominate.

And ye, VIRGINIANS, who justly boast that WASHINGTON is your Countryman—whether ye be legislators of the people, fathers of children, or masters of servants—obey his precepts, follow his example, and behold by what means he attained the summit of Fame and Fortune. And, if the solemn warning of an ancient Philosopher be necessary as a stimulus, listen to one who felt and lamented the fatal effects of vice, licentiousness, and anarchy; who, when he saw the Roman Republic become the prey of craft and ambition, cried, “I now perceive, that a people without virtue may attain Liberty, but, without virtue, they cannot preserve it.”

A HASTY SKETCH  
HUMBLY OFFERED BY WAY OF  
INTRODUCTION.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, we are informed, was born on the 22d of February 1732, in Stafford County in the State of Virginia, and was the third son of Augustus Washington; he was the second son of a second marriage. — It does not appear that his education was either classical or very extensive; a knowledge of the English language, with a portion of Geography and the Mathematics, seem to have been the whole of his juvenile improvements. Altho' his grammatical instructions could not be very accurate, he, notwithstanding, attained, by dint of study and observation, a proficiency in the writing of English, smooth, uniform, and even elegant, that has extorted the approbation of the most fastidious Critics.— And he is an eminent proof, that a man may become an able General\* without having read Cesar in the original, and a profound Politician without having studied either the Greek or Roman Authors.

After

\* It is related as an interesting fact, derived from respectable authority, † that when only 15 years of age, he discovered so strong a propensity to a martial life, that his father had resolved to place him in the naval service of England; but that, at the earnest entreaties of his mother, this destination was relinquished.— If this intention had been fulfilled, it is probable, that Washington would have fought *against* America, not for her.— And we may exercise our imagination in conjecturing, what would have been the issue of the American war in such a case?— But no doubts will be entertained on this subject, if we give a believing ear to the high-flown rhapsodies of certain *Eulogists*, who seem determined “to praise without measure, and laud without bounds!”

When

† See Major Jackson's Eulogium.

After having obtained such an education as his opportunities afforded, Mr. Washington, it is said, actually commenced his career in life by becoming a Surveyor, in which profession he was noted for his industry, regularity, and integrity.—By a steady adherence to these wise maxims in all the occupations of his life, by regular degrees, he exalted himself to the highest pinnacle of Fame.

In the year 1753, Mr. Washington was called into a new and hazardous employment.—The French and Indians making dreadful depredations upon the western frontiers, Governor Dinwiddie, observing his spirited but sagacious deportment, appointed him to open a negociation of peace with the French General. After a dangerous and fatiguing journey, he executed his commission with so much fidelity and judgement, that he received the unanimous thanks of the Governor and Council for his able and judicious conduct.

But the French, notwithstanding their professions of peace, continued their encroachments—It was then thought necessary to prepare for war; Mr. Washington was appointed a Major in the Virginian forces, and he was soon after placed at the head of a regiment of about 400 men. With this small body, he maintained a brave but unequal conflict with an enemy three times his number, till, at length, at a place called the Little Meadow, after sustaining many fierce attacks, and killing above 200 of his assailants, he surrendered to the Count de Villars, who applauded his gallantry, and allowed him to retire with all the honours of war.

In

When all our *Christian* prejudices are completely subdued, when the reign of Theocracy (Mr. Gibbon's *elegant Mythology!*) shall return, and that the *Americans* shall have erected *THEIR* Pantheon, we know no man so deserving a statue as Washington—Such is *our* opinion of him, that we would put him in the scale against a legion of Kings and Emperors, either ancient or modern!

In 1755, Col. Washington was summoned to accompany Gen. Braddock in his military progress by the way of Will's Creek to Fort du Quesne (now Pittsburgh).—The haughty General despised the cautious counsels of the American soldier,\* and, on the fatal 9th of July, he fell into an ambush laid for him by the French and Indians—Every reader knows the calamitous effects of Braddock's obstinacy; and that Washington, with his brave Virginians, saved the remains of the British army from instant death or a cruel captivity.

In 1759, Col. Washington resigned his military employments, and entered into the marriage state † with the widow of Mr. Custis, with whom he obtained a very considerable estate. — He was now called to the Assembly, where he served his country in a civil capacity.

In the year 1775, began that ever memorable contest, which separated the then Colonies from the Mother Country, and in which Gen. Washington acted so conspicuous a part—The interesting particulars of this seven years

\* Gen. Braddock held the American officers and soldiers in great contempt; and when Col. Washington respectfully suggested the necessity of caution in the presence of a crafty and sanguinary enemy, "High times (he indignantly cried) high times, by G—d, when a young Buckskin presumes to teach a British General!"—The almost instant death of this British General and about 1200 of his men, was the consequence of his pride and temerity.

† Washington had no children—if he had, may we hazard a conjecture, or a question, by asking, If it had been otherwise, whether he would have shewn the same disinterestedness in all his political actions, and what might not a favourite son have biased him to do?—Let us think of the fond and partial affections of a father—let us consider human nature—and let us look at the history of the world—Or, what might not the enthusiastic admiration of the American people, prompted by factious and designing men, at certain seasons, have granted to the son of their favourite General?—Let us piously believe, that the Supreme Disposer of all things has ordered even this circumstance for the general good.

years' history are known, or ought to be known, by every American Citizen, and need not be here repeated—Washington has been justly compared to the Roman Fabius; but, his bold and successful enterprize at Trenton, which formed the crisis of the war, and eventually sealed the Independence of America, shewed, that, when occasion offered, he could act with the promptitude and firmness of Camillus—The capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, which was effected with great skill and address, established his military fame, and put a period to the contest.

At the conclusion of the war, Gen. Washington gave to the admiring world a glorious example of virtue and self-denial, by resigning his military command into the hands of Congress, which then sat at Annapolis. \*—Disdaining the abuse of power, and actuated by the principles of true honour, he did not create himself a Protector, a Dictator, or a Consul, but, dutifully bowing to the legal authority of his Country, he once more became a private Citizen, and betook himself to the peaceful shades of a virtuous retirement.

When the first form of general government that had been adopted for these States, was found to be weak and ineffectual, George Washington again came forward at the call of his Fellow Citizens, and was one of those men who contrived and carried into execution that system of Union and Power, which has since proved so beneficial, and over which he was twice unanimously elected to preside—But the various circumstances which have marked his Presidency, are too recent and too well known to require any notice or comment in this brief Abstract.

In

\* It is much to be regretted, that no Painter ever formed and executed the design of perpetuating this truly interesting scene—a scene vastly more important than many, or all of them, that have lately been puffed off upon the public.

In no one thing has the world been so much deceived, as in the article of what is commonly called *Great Men*—Almost all of them, upon a nearer and closer examination, have been found to be, either great knaves or great robbers!—Not so the Man whose character we are now attempting to delineate—Whether in public or in private, HE was still the same; and in that humble, but useful and honourable employment, a FARMER, he pointed the way to Fortune, as, in his public capacities, he had pointed the way to Fame; eminently proving, in his own person, the difference between a system of industry, economy, and method, and a course of gambling, dissipation, and licentiousness.

By his regular and economical conduct, Mr. Washington became the most extensive and opulent Farmer on the continent. He had about 9000 acres of land attached to his seat of Mount Vernon, where he combined theory with practice, and, by successive improvements, rendered his grounds highly productive; he is said to have raised in one year, 8000 bushels of wheat, and 10,000 bushels of corn. Including his household servants, and those who worked upon the farm, he daily maintained about 1000 persons, all of whom moved and acted according to the rules of a strict but beneficent system—Like a well regulated clock, the whole machine moved in perfect time and order—The effects were, that he was completely independent, and died possessed of a property worth above a million of dollars.

With a tall majestic person, and a manly countenance, he had a strong but well governed mind—His perceptions were not quick, but, when once he did take a position, it was generally well chosen, and firmly adhered to—Neither wit nor vivacity brightened his features; it was a face of care, of thought, and of caution; all was calmness and

and deliberation—Washington's great forte was prudence; or discretion; it covered him like a shield in the hour of danger, and it was his sure guide in the day of prosperity; by this single talent, he acquired all his wealth, and obtained all his celebrity.—Whilst he fulfilled all the relative duties, he was obedient to every temperate rule and every moral principle; and knowing its vast importance both to individual and national happiness, he paid a proper respect to all the observances of Religion.

Shall we conclude this Sketch by saying, that Washington was an all-perfect character?—No—Perfection is not the lot of human nature, or of any created thing—Even the Sun has his spots—But who shall now, with peevish and uncharitable scrupulosity, endeavour to search for faults in a picture, where the beauties so far out-number the blemishes? And how shall we judge of his weaknesses, when those who were nearest to his person, were at a loss how to distinguish them?—Has he been accused of parsimony?—It was economy, that necessary quality to every man, by which he obtained that greatest of all earthly blessings, independency—he did not, like Cesar, attain the summit of power by a profuse and artful distribution of his own and his country's treasure, to catch the popular applause, and then seat himself in the Dictator's chair.—Was he proud?—His pride was a necessary dignity of soul, that set him above little things and mean actions, and kept even sycophants at a distance.—But, the British Treaty, that worse than Pandora's Box to America?—When the best friends of America are divided in opinion, and when the ablest politicians cannot decide, the question must be left to the experience of posterity, who, when Prejudice or Partiality shall no longer blind or mislead, will pronounce a true judgement—

“ When Faction is mute, Justice shall hold the scales.”

## POST-SCRIPT.

Methinks I hear the Critics at the foot of the Capo-line Mount superciliously exclaim — “ Ha ! Mr. Printer, how did you contrive to press the *Ana* into your service in the little provincial town of Petersburgh ? — Are you going to turn dauber also ? ”

Gentlemen, be pleased to listen to a few words by way of explanation — Fair words, Citizens ; and if you don’t like our picture, you need not buy it.

*Ana* is a Latin termination, frequently adapted in the titles of books — *Ana*, or Books in *Ana*, are collections of memorable sayings, or valuable writings, of persons of wit or learning in different countries and different ages — Thus, the Greeks had their *Socratiana*, the Italians their *Scaligeriana*, the Germans their *Liebnitziana*, the French their *Voltariana*, and the English their *Johnsoniana*, and, at this moment, their *Pindariana* — Why then may not the Americans have their *Washingtoniana*?\* — Washington was not indeed a man of wit — “ a Wit’s a feather, and a Chief’s a rod ” (you’ll find the rest of it in the book) — luckily for his countrymen — if his countrymen will have the wit to make a good use of the example — he was a man of virtue. — In HIM, the new triumphantly challenges the old world for a parallel † — He did not pass the Rubicon and enslave his country, like Cesar — he did not abjure his religion to obtain a kingdom, like Henry the Fourth — neither ambitious nor hypocritical, he did not overturn a rising Republic, like Cromwell — nor did he create himself a Dictator for ten years, like Buonaparte.

V.

\* The doings, and sayings, and writings of Dr. Franklin — a genius of another cast — are, perhaps, more exactly suited to the *Ana* — In future times, the reputation of this wonderful man will stand high with the whole civilized world, if the world does not take a retrograde motion. — Fortunate America ! to have two such great Men to guide and instruct you in your political infancy — Criminal America ! if you forget or contemn the shining lights of two such brilliant luminaries.

† See the excellent Address of the Senate to the President, p. 16.

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*Collectanea Washingtoniana:*

O R,

P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF

*General George Washington.*

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ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 16, 1800.

**I**T is our painful duty first to announce to our country, and to the world, the death of General GEORGE WASHINGTON.—This mournful event occurred last Saturday evening about 11 o'clock; he died after a severe illness of only 23 hours.—The disorder which caused his death is called by some the Croup, by others an inflammatory Quinsey, a disease lately so mortal among children in this place, and, I believe, not until this year known to attack persons in the years of maturity.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.

On Saturday the 14th inst. died at his seat in Virginia, General GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the Armies, and late President of the Congress, of the United States of America—mature in years, covered with glory, and rich in the affections of a free people and the admiration of the whole civilized world.

B

When

When men of common character are swept from the theatre of life, they die without the tribute of public concern, as they had lived without a claim to public esteem—But, when Personages of great and exalted worth are summoned from this sublunary scene, their death calls forth a burst of general regret, and invigorates the flame of public gratitude.—In obedience, therefore, to the united voice of their Country, the Poet, the Orator, and the Historian, will combine to do justice to the character of this illustrious PATRIOT; whilst the ingenious labours of the Sculptor, the Statuary, and the Painter, will unite in perpetuating the virtues of THE MAN OF THE AGE.

Mourn, COLUMBIA, mourn!—Thy Father and Protector is no more!—Mourn, Reader, of whatever kindred, tongue, or clime thou be, *thy* Friend, the Friend of Man and of Liberty, is gone!—The Hero, the Sage, the Patriot, this glorious emanation of the Deity, is carried back to the bosom of his God!—The recording Angel has enregistered his virtuous deeds in Heaven, and the name of WASHINGTON will live for ever!

From Vernon's Mount, behold, the Hero rise!  
Resplendent Forms attend him thro' the skies!  
The shades of war-worn Veterans round him throng,  
And lead, enwrapt, their honour'd Chief along!  
A laurel wreath th' immortal WARREN bears,  
An arch triumphal MERCER's hand prepares;  
Young LAURENCE, erst th' avenging bolt of war,  
With port majestic guides the glittering car;  
MONTGOMERY's godlike form directs the way,  
And GREEN unfolds the gates of endless day;  
Whilst Angels, “trumpet tongu'd,” proclaim thro' air,  
“Due Honours for THE FIRST OF MEN prepare!”

A Gentleman, who is returned from *Mount Vernon*, has furnished us with the following particulars relative to the death of General WASHINGTON:—

“ The General, a little before his death, had begun several improvements on his farm. Attending to some of these, he probably caught his death. He had in contemplation a gravel walk on the banks of the Potomack; between the walk and the river there was to be a fish pond. Some trees were to be cut down, and others preserved. On Friday, the day before he died, he spent some time by the side of the river, marking the former. There came a fall of snow, which did not deter him from his pursuit, but he continued till his neck and hair were quite covered with snow. He spent the evening with Mrs. Washington, reading the news-papers, which came by the mail that evening; he went to bed as usual about nine o’clock, waked up in the night, and found himself extremely unwell, but would not allow Mrs. Washington to get up, or the servants to be waked. In the morning, finding himself very ill, Dr. Craik, of Alexandria, was sent for. Soon after his arrival the two consulting physicians were called in, but all would not avail. On Saturday he died. He said to Col. Lear, a little before his death, “bury me decently, and not till two days after my decease.”—To Dr. Craik he said, “I die a very hard death\*, but I am not afraid to die.”—Before he breathed

\* We dislike this expression, as being one often applied to persons of a very different description from the illustrious Character whom we all admire.—If the expression is literally related, the General meant, that the pains of death were acute and distressing—but, mark the noble

his last, he laid himself on his back, placed his hands before him, and closed his own mouth and eyes.

“The General has kept a journal, containing a minute detail of every circumstance of his public life, for these many years past, which no doubt will contain many sketches of the American revolution; but the public prints are inaccurate when they say he has left a professed history. This journal, with all his papers, which are very voluminous, and his library, of about 1500 volumes, he has left to Judge Bushrod Washington, his nephew. No one in the United States will make, I presume, a more judicious disposal of the papers than the Judge. He is a man whose natural talents are great, and acquirements astonishing. By intense study he has destroyed one eye, and is threatened with the loss of the other. To him alone did the General think proper to leave the documents of his biography, and from him alone ought we therefore to expect an accurate history of his life.”

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*To the Printers of the ALEXANDRIA News-paper.*

PRESUMING that some account of the late illness and death of General WASHINGTON, will be generally interesting, and particularly so to the professors and practitioners of Medicine throughout America, we request you to publish the following statement.

—  
JAMES CRAIK,  
ELISHA C. DICK.

Some

confidence of *Christian* virtue, the glorious reward of a life well spent; “I AM NOT AFRAID TO DIE!”—Here the Reader will recollect the memorable saying of Mr. Addison, when on his death-bed; “Be bold (said he) how a *CHRISTIAN* dies!”

SOME time in the night of Friday the 13th inst. having been exposed to a rain on the preceding day, General Washington was attacked with an inflammatory affection of the upper part of the wind-pipe, called in technical language, *Cynanche Trachealis*. The disease commenced with a violent ague, accompanied with some pain in the upper and fore part of the throat, a sense of stricture in the same part, a cough, and a difficult rather than painful deglutition, which were soon succeeded by fever and a quick and laborious respiration. The necessity of blood letting suggesting itself to the General, he procured a bleeder in the neighbourhood, who took from his arm in the night, twelve or fourteen ounces of blood: He would not by any means be prevailed upon by the family to send for the attending physician till the following morning, who arrived at Mount Vernon at about eleven o'clock on Saturday. Discovering the case to be highly alarming, and foreseeing the fatal tendency of the disease, two consulting physicians were immediately sent for, who arrived, one at half after three, the other at four o'clock in the afternoon: In the interim were employed two copious bleedings, a blister was applied to the part affected, two moderate doses of calomel were given, and an injection was administered, which operated on the lower intestine; but all without any perceptible advantage; the respiration becoming still more difficult and distressing.

Upon the arrival of the first of the consulting physicians, it was agreed, as there were yet no signs of accumulation in the Bronchial vessels of the lungs, to try the result of another bleeding, when about thirty-two ounces

ces of blood were drawn, without the smallest apparent alleviation of the disease. Vapours of vinegar and water were frequently inhaled, ten grains of calomel were given, succeeded by repeated doses of emetic tartar, amounting in all to five or six grains, with no other effect than a copious discharge from the bowels. The powers of life seemed now manifestly yielding to the force of the disorder. Blisters were applied to the extremities, together with a cataplasm of bran and vinegar to the throat. Speaking, which was painful from the beginning, now became almost impracticable; respiration grew more and more contracted and imperfect, till half after eleven o'clock, on Saturday night, retaining the full possession of his intellect, when he expired without a struggle.

He was fully impressed, at the beginning of his complaint, as well as through every succeeding stage of it, that its conclusion would be mortal; submitting to the several exertions made for his recovery, rather as a duty, than from any expectation of their efficacy. He considered the operations of death upon his system as coeval with the disease; and several hours before his decease, after repeated efforts to be understood, succeeded in expressing a desire, that he might be permitted to die without interruption.

During the short period of his illness, he *œconomised* his time, in the arrangement of such few concerns as required his attention, with the utmost serenity, and anticipated his approaching dissolution with every demonstration of that equanimity, for which his whole life has been so uniformly and singularly conspicuous.

The

The signature of Doctor Gustavus Brown, of Port Tobacco, who attended as consulting Physician, on account of the remoteness of his residence from the place, has not been procured to the foregoing statement.

James Craik,  
Attending Physician.

ELISHA C. DICK.  
Consulting Physician.

GEORGE-TOWN, Dec. 20.

On Wednesday last the mortal part of WASHINGTON THE GREAT—the Father of his Country, and the Friend of Man—was consigned to the silent tomb with solemn honours and funeral pomp.

A multitude of people, from many miles round, assembled at *Mount Vernon*, the choice abode and last earthly residence of its illustrious Chief. There were the groves, the spacious avenues, the beautiful scenery, the noble mansion—but, alas! its august inhabitant was gone!—his body indeed was there, but his soul was fled!

In the long and lofty portico, where oft the Hero walked in all his virtuous glory, now lay the shrouded corpse.—The countenance, still composed and serene, seemed to express the dignity of that spirit which so lately animated the lifeless form—There, those who paid the last sad honours to the Benefactor of his Country, took a last, sad farewell.

Near the head of the coffin were inscribed the words *Surge ad Judicium*; about the middle, *Gloria Deo*; and, on the silver plate, *General George Washington departed this Life 14th Dec. 1799, Aetatis 68.*

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, the sound of artillery from a vessel in the river firing minute guns, aroused all our sorrowful feelings—the body was moved, and a band of music with mournful melody, melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe.—The procession marched in the following order:

Cavalry, Infantry, and Guard, with arms reversed;

Music;

Clergy;

The General's horse, with his saddle, holsters, and pistols;

Col. Sims,

Ramsay,

Payne,

{ CORPSE }

Col. Gilpin,

Marssteller,

Little;

Mourners;

Masonic Brethren;

And, Citizens.

When the procession arrived at the bottom of the lawn, on the banks of the Potomack, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, and the infantry marched towards the mount and formed in lines; the Clergy, the Masonic Brethren, and the Citizens, descended to the vault, where the Church funeral service was performed.

Three general discharges by the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, paid the last tribute of respect to the entombed Commander in Chief of the American Armies.

The Sun was now setting—Alas, the Son of Glory was set—No, the name of WASHINGTON will live for ever!

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Wednesday, Dec. 18.*

This morning General Marshall came into the House apparently much agitated, and addressed the Speaker in the following words:—

“ Sir, information has been just received, that our illustrious Fellow Citizen, the Commander in Chief of the American army, and the late President of the United States, is no more.—Altho’ this distressing intelligence is not certain, there is too much reason to believe its truth.

“ After receiving information of a national calamity so heavy and afflicting, the House of Representatives can be but ill fitted for public business. I move you, therefore, that we adjourn.”

The House immediately adjourned—as did the Senate.

*Thursday, Dec. 19.*

Mr. Marshall addressed the Chair as follows:

“ MR. SPEAKER—The melancholy event which was yesterday announced with doubt, has been rendered but too certain. Our WASHINGTON is no more! The hero, the sage, and the patriot of America—the man on whom, in times of danger, every eye was turned, and all hopes were placed, lives now, only in his own great actions, and in the hearts of an affectionate and afflicted people.

“ If, Sir, it had even not been usual, openly to testify respect for the memory of those whom Heaven had se-

lected as its instruments, for dispensing good to men, yet, such has been the uncommon worth, and such the extraordinary incidents, which have marked the life of him, whose loss we all deplore, that the whole American nation impelled by the same feelings, would call with one voice, for a public manifestation of that sorrow which is so deep and so universal.

“ More than any other individual, and as much as to one individual was possible, has he contributed to found this our wide spreading Empire, and to give to the western World its independence and freedom.

“ Having effected the great object for which he was placed at the head of our armies, we have seen him converting the sword into the plough-share, and voluntarily sinking the Soldier in the Citizen.

“ When the debility of our Federal system had become manifest, and the bonds, which connected the parts of this vast continent, were dissolving, we have seen him the Chief of those Patriots who formed for us a Constitution, which by preserving the Union, will, I trust, substantiate and perpetuate those blessings which our Revolution had promised to bestow.

“ In obedience to the general voice of his Country, calling on him to preside over a Great People, we have seen him once more quit the retirement he loved, and, in a season more stormy and tempestuous than war itself, with calm and wise determination, pursued the true interests of the Nation, and contribute, more than any other could contribute, to the establishment of that system of policy, which will, I trust, yet preserve our peace, our honour, and our independence.

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“Having been twice unanimously chosen the Chief Magistrate of a Free People, we see him, at a time when his re-election with universal suffrage could not be doubted, affording to the world a rare instance of moderation, by withdrawing from his high station to the peaceful walks of private life.

“However the public confidence may change, and the public affections fluctuate with respect to others, yet, with respect to him, they have, in war and in peace, in public and in private life, been as steady as his own firm mind, and as constant as his own exalted virtues.

“Let us then, Mr. Speaker, pay the last tribute of respect and affection to our departed Friend—Let the Grand Council of the Nation display those sentiments which the Nation feels.—For this purpose, I hold in my hand some Resolutions, which I take the liberty of offering to the House.”

Mr. Marshall having handed his Resolutions to the Clerk, they were read, and unanimously agreed to as follows, viz.

**RESOLVED**, That this House will wait on the President of the United States, in condolence of this mournful event.

**RESOLVED**, That the Speaker’s chair be shrouded with black, and that the Members and Officers of the House wear black during the Session.

**RESOLVED**, That a Committee, in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honour to the memory of the MAN, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his Countrymen.

A message from the President was received, communicating a Letter from Tobias Lear, Esq. private Secretary to General Washington:—

THE Letter herewith transmitted will inform you, that it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life, our excellent fellow citizen GEORGE WASHINGTON, by the purity of his character, and a long series of services to his Country, rendered illustrious through the world. It remains for an affectionate and grateful People, in whose hearts he can never die, to pay suitable honour to his memory.

JOHN ADAMS.

SIR,

*Mount Vernon, Dec. 15, 1799.*

IT is with inexpressible grief, that I have to announce to you, the death of the great and good General WASHINGTON. He died last evening between 10 and 11 o'clock, after a short illness of about 24 hours. His disorder was an inflammatory sore throat, which proceeded from a cold, of which he made but little complaint on Friday. On Saturday morning about 3 o'clock he became ill. Dr. Craik attended him in the morning, and Dr. Dick of Alexandria, and Dr. Brown of Port Tobacco, were soon after called in. Every medical assistance was offered, but without the desired effect. — His last scene corresponded with the whole tenor of his life—Not a groan nor a complaint escaped him in extreme distress—With perfect resignation, and in full possession of his reason, he closed his well spent life.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. LEAR."

The President of the United States,

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Generals Marshall and Smith were appointed to wait on the President, to know at what time it would be convenient to receive the House.

Generals Marshall and Smith having waited on the President with the first Resolution, reported, That the President would be ready to receive them at one o'clock this day. The House accordingly waited on him.

The Speaker addressed the President in the following words:—

SIR, The House of Representatives, penetrated with a deep sense of the irreparable loss sustained by the Nation, by the death of that great and good Man, the illustrious and beloved WASHINGTON, wait on you, Sir, to express their condolence on this melancholy event.

To which the President made the following answer:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Receive with great respect and affection, the condolence of the House of Representatives on the melancholy and afflicting event in the death of the most illustrious and beloved personage which this Country ever produced. I sympathize with you—with the nation, and with good men thro' the world, in this irreparable loss sustained by us all.

JOHN ADAMS.

A message from the Senate announced their concurrence to the Resolution appointing a joint Committee; and that 7 Members were appointed on their part—16 were appointed from this House.

Monday, Dec. 23.

Mr. Marshall made a report from the joint Committee appointed to consider a suitable mode of commemorating the death of General Washington.

He reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That a marble monument be erected by the United States at the Capitol of the city of Washington, and that the family of General Washington, be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life.

And be it further resolved, That there be a funeral procession from Congress Hall, to the German Lutheran Church, in memory of Gen. George Washington, on Thursday the 26th inst. and that an oration be prepared at the request of Congress, to be delivered before both Houses that day; and that the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, be desired to request one of the Members of Congress to prepare and deliver the same.

And be it further resolved, That it be recommended to the people of the United States, to wear crape on their left arm as mourning, for thirty days.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States, be requested to direct a copy of these Resolutions to be transmitted to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect Congress will ever bear to her person and character, of their condolence on the late affecting

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ing dispensation of Providence, and entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of General Washington, in the manner expressed in the first Resolution.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to issue his Proclamation, notifying to the People throughout the United States the recommendation contained in the third Resolution.

These Resolutions passed both Houses unanimously.

*Friday, Dec. 26.*

General Marshall said, that Congress having attended an oration delivered, at their request, on account of the death of General Washington, he presumed it would be their wish, as it was his, that some sentiment of respect and approbation should be expressed on the occasion; he therefore made the following motion, which was unanimously agreed to, viz.

The House of Representatives, highly gratified with the manner in which Mr. Lee has performed the service assigned to him, to deliver an oration on the death of **General GEORGE WASHINGTON**, and desirous of communicating to their Fellow Citizens, thro' the medium of the press, those sentiments of respect for the character, of gratitude for the services, and of grief for the death of that illustrious Personage, which, felt by all, have, on this melancholy occasion, been so well expressed:

**RESOLVED**, That the Speaker present the thanks of this House to Mr. Lee, for the Oration delivered by him to both Houses of Congress on Thursday the 26th inst. and request that he will permit a copy thereof to be taken for publication.

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Monday, the Senate sent the following Letter of Condolence to the President of the United States, by a Committee of its Members:—

*To the President of the United States.*

THE Senate of the United States respectfully take leave, Sir, to express to you their deep regret for the loss their Country sustains in the death of General GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This event, so distressing to all our Fellow Citizens, must be peculiarly heavy to you, who have long been associated with him in *Deeds of Patriotism*. Permit us, Sir, to mingle our tears with yours—on this occasion it is manly to weep. To lose such a Man, at such a crisis, is no common calamity to the world—our Country mourns her Father. The Almighty Disposer of human events has taken from us our greatest benefactor and ornament—It becomes us to submit with reverence to HIM who “maketh darkness his pavilion.”

With patriotic pride, we review the life of our WASHINGTON, and compare him with those of other countries, who have been pre-eminent in fame. Ancient and modern names are diminished before him. Greatness and guilt have too often been allied; but *his* fame is whiter than it is brilliant. The destroyers of nations stood abashed at the majesty of *his* virtue. It reproved the intemperance of their ambition, and darkened the splendour of victory. The scene is closed, and we are no longer anxious least misfortune should sully his glory; he has travelled on to the end of his journey, and carried with him an

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increasing weight of honour; he has deposited it safely, where Misfortune cannot tarnish it, where Malice cannot blast it. Favoured of Heaven, he departed without exhibiting the weakness of humanity; magnanimous in death, the darkness of the grave could not obscure his brightness.

Such was the Man whom we deplore. Thanks to God, his glory is consummated—WASHINGTON yet lives on earth in his spotless example—his spirit is in Heaven!

Let his Countrymen consecrate the memory of the heroic General, the patriotic Statesman, and the virtuous Sage: let them teach their children never to forget, that the fruits of his labours and his example *are their Inheritance.*

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*The PRESIDENT's ANSWER.*

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I Receive, with the most respectful and affectionate sentiments, in this impressive Address, the obliging expressions of your regret, for the loss our Country has sustained, in the death of her most esteemed, beloved and admired Citizen.

In the multitude of my thoughts and recollections on this melancholy event, you will permit me to say, that I have seen him in the days of adversity, in some of the scenes of his deepest distress, and most trying perplexities; I have also attended him in his highest elevation, and most prosperous felicity, with uniform admiration of his wisdom, moderation, and constancy.

Among all our original associates in that memorable *League of the Continent in 1774*, which first expressed the

SOVEREIGN WILL OF A FREE NATION IN AMERICA,  
he was the only one remaining in the General Government.  
Although with a constitution more enfeebled than his, at  
an age when he thought it necessary to prepare for retire-  
ment, I feel myself alone, bereaved of my last brother;  
yet I derive a strong consolation from the unanimous dis-  
position which appears in all ages and classes, to mingle  
their sorrows with mine, on this common calamity to the  
world.

The life of our WASHINGTON cannot suffer by a  
comparison with those of other countries, who have been  
most celebrated and exalted by Fame. The attributes and  
decorations of *Royalty*, could only have served to eclipse  
the majesty of those virtues which made him, from being  
a modest *Citizen*, a more resplendent luminary. Misfor-  
tune, had he lived, could hereafter have sullied his glory  
only with those superficial minds, who, believing "that  
characters and actions are marked by success alone," rare-  
ly deserve to enjoy it.—*Malice* could never blast his honor,  
and *Envy* made him a singular exception to her universal  
rule—For himself he had lived enough to Life and to  
Glory—For his Fellow Citizens, if their prayers could  
have been answered, he would have been immortal—For  
me, his departure is at a most unfortunate moment. Trust-  
ing, however, in the wise and righteous dominion of Pro-  
vidence over the passions of men, and the results of their  
councils and actions, as well as over their lives, nothing  
remains for me but *humble resignation*.

His example is now complete, and it will teach wis-  
dom and virtue to Magistrates, Citizens, and Men, not  
only in the present age, but in future generations, as long  
as our history shall be read—If a Trajan found a Pliny, a  
Marcus Aurelius can never want biographers, eulogists,  
or historians.

JOHN ADAMS

United States, 22d Dec. 1799.

On Monday the 8th of January, the President sent the following Letters to Congress:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IN compliance with the request in one of the Resolutions of Congress of the 21st of December last, I transmitted a copy of those Resolutions by my Secretary, Mr. Shaw, to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect Congress will ever bear to her person and character—of their condolence in the late affliction dispensation of Providence, and entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of General GEORGE WASHINGTON in the manner expressed in the first Resolution. As the sentiments of that virtuous Lady, not less beloved by this Nation, than she is at present greatly afflicted, can never be so well expressed as in her own words, I transmit to Congress her original Letter.

It would be an attempt of too much delicacy to make any comments upon it—But there can be no doubt, that the Nation at large, as well as all the branches of the Government, will be highly gratified by any arrangement which may diminish the sacrifice she makes of her individual feelings.

United States, 8th Jan. 1800. JOHN ADAMS.

Mrs. WASHINGTON'S LETTER.

SIR, Mount Vernon, 31st Dec. 1799.

WHILE I feel, with keenest anguish, the late dispensations of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tribute of respect and veneration which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased Husband; and, as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of his Country, to know that they were truly appreciated, and gratefully remembered, affords no inconsiderable consolation.

Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public

will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me—and, in doing this, I need not, I can not say, what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty.

With grateful acknowledgements and unfeigned thanks for the personal respect and evidences of condolence expressed by Congress and Yourself, I remain very respectfully,

Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

MARtha WASHINGTON.

The President of the United States.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

THE President, with deep regret, announces to the Army the death of its beloved Chief, General GEORGE WASHINGTON. Sharing in the grief which every heart must feel for so heavy and afflicting a public loss, and desirous to express his high sense of the vast debt of gratitude which is due to the virtue, talents, and ever memorable services of the illustrious deceased, he directs that funeral honours be paid to him at all the Military stations, and that the Officers of the Army, and of the several Corps of Volunteers, wear crape on the left arm by way of mourning for six months. Major General Hamilton will give the necessary orders for carrying into effect the foregoing directions.

Given at the War Office of the United States in Philadelphia this 19th day of December, A. D. 1799, and in the 24th year of the Independence of the said States.

By command of the President,

JAMES M'HENRY,  
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE President, with deep affliction, announces to the Navy, and to the Marines, the death of our beloved fellow-

low-citizen GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander of our Armies, and late President of the United States; but rendered more illustrious by his eminent virtues, and a long series of the most important services, than by the honours which his grateful Country delighted to confer upon him. — Desirous that the Navy and Marines should express, in common with every other description of American Citizens, the high sense which all feel of the loss our Country has sustained in the death of this good and great Man; the President directs, that the vessels of the Navy, in our own and foreign ports, be put in mourning for one week, by wearing their colours half-mast high; and that the Officers of the Navy, and of the Marines, wear crape on the left arm, below the elbow, for six months.—20th Dec. 1799.

BEN. STODDERT.

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PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.

Yesterday, pursuant to arrangements previously made, a Funeral Procession, in honour of our late Commander in Chief and President, took place in this city.

The military, &c. having assembled at the StateHouse and formed in line, to receive the Bier, about 12 o'clock, the procession moved along Fifth to Walnut-street, down Walnut to Fourth-street, and thence forward to Zion Church in solemn order—[Here follows the particulars of the procession]

The front of the procession having reached its position, it opened to the right and left and halted, (leaning on reversed arms) for the purpose of admitting the Clergy, &c. the music playing a dead march, the bells tolling, and minute guns firing during the whole of the ceremony.

Having arrived at the Church, the Bier was conveyed to the centre of the middle aisle. Here the ceremonies commenced with soft and solemn music; the Right Rev. Bishop White read suitable prayers; and, after a short pause,

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an eloquent Oration, was delivered, with great emphasis and elegance, by Major General Henry Lee, a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Virginia. At the conclusion of the Oration, vocal and instrumental music, in honour of the departed Hero, excited a strong and affecting sensibility. After which the Bier was taken from the Church, and three volleys being fired over it, concluded the ceremonies of the day.

RICHMOND, *Dec. 24.*

The death of General Washington has been attended with every mark of sincere regret, which so melancholy an event was naturally calculated to excite in the heart of every true American.

On the receipt of the affecting intelligence, both Houses of the Legislature immediately adjourned, after having entered into a resolution for each Member to wear a badge of mourning during the remainder of the Session. In the evening, minute guns were fired by Capt. Myers's Company of Artillery, whilst "the Church bells toll'd the dreadful truth!" — The venerable Society of Cincinnati paid due respect to his memory as a member, and as the pride of their Order, by unanimously agreeing to wear a black crape for three months — In short, that mark of esteem was exhibited by almost every Citizen.

On Sunday, a grand Funeral Procession, composed of the Legislative Body, the Council of State, the Masonic Societies, and a large concourse of the most respectable Citizens, solemnly marched to the doleful sound of bells to the Capitol, where an excellent discourse upon the occasion was delivered by the Rev. John D. Blair.

PETERSBURGH, *Dec. 31.*

Agreeably to a recommendation of the Common Hall of this Town, Sunday last was observed as a day of solemn humiliation for the loss of our friend and benefactor, General GEORGE WASHINGTON. A general anxiety was ex-

excited among the inhabitants to pay this tribute of respect to the memory of our beloved Countrymen, but constantly heavy rains prevented many from joining in the solemnities of the day.

A discharge of 16 cannon, at minute intervals, began at sun-rise. At mid-day, a gun was fired to notify that the people were assembled at the Mason's Hall; after which, the Company of Artillery marched to Blandford, fired a gun, and then proceeded to the top of Blandford Hill, where they commenced the discharge of 68 minute guns, at which time the Citizens assembled at the Hall, and formed a procession to the Church in the following order, viz. the Militia Cavalry—Music—the United States troops—the Clergy—the Mayor and Commonalty—the Masonic Brethren—and, Citizens.

On arriving at the Church, the Cavalry formed to the right, and the United States troops to the left, when the Clergy, Mayor and Commonalty, Masonic Brethren, and Citizens, followed by the Military, entered the Church.

Divine Service was performed by the Rev. Andrew Syme, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Harrison, and the Rev. John C. Ogden. A very sensible and well-adapted discourse was then delivered with great feeling and fervency by Mr. Syme from Psalm cxii, 6, "the Righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." — Several anthems were well sung by a society of Gentlemen.

After Divine Service, the procession was again formed, and returned to the Mason's Hall, when the company retired, each man to his home.

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PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24:

The Theatre, last evening, joined in the public testimony of regret for the loss of the Hero of America.—The House (which was extremely full) displayed a scene calculated to impress the mind with the utmost solemnity of sorrow.. The pillars supporting the boxes were encircled with black crape; the chandalliers were decorated with the

insignia of woe, and the audience, particularly the female part of it, appeared in mourning. At 7 o'clock, the band struck up Washington's March; after which a solemn dirge was performed, when the curtain slowly rising, discovered a Tomb in the centre of the stage in the Grecian style of architecture, supported by trusses. In the centre of it was a portrait of the General, encircled by a wreath of oaken leaves; under the portrait, a sword, shield, and helmet, and the colours of the United States. The top was in the form of a pyramid, in the front of which appeared the American Eagle, holding in her beak a scroll, on which was inscribed, *A Nation's Tears!* — The sides of the stage were decorated with black banners, containing the names of the different States of the Union, in golden letters, and over which mourning trophies were suspended. — A Monody was recited by Mr. Wignell, accompanied by solemn Airs; and the tragedy of the ROMAN FATHER concluded the business of the evening.

## AIRS IN THE MONODY.

I. Slowly strike the solemn bell,  
Nature found thy deepest knell;  
Power of Music, touch the heart,  
Nature there will do her part.  
God of Melancholy, come,  
Pensive o'er the Hero's tomb;  
In saddest strains his loss deplore,  
With piercing cries rend ev'ry shore,  
For WASHINGTON is now no more!

II. Glory, bring thy fairest wreath,  
Place it on thy Hero's urn;  
Mercy, in soft accents breathe,  
"He never made this bosom mourn!"  
Ev'ry Virtue here attend,  
Bending o'er his sacred earth;  
Gratitude, thy influence lend,  
Make us feel his mighty worth!

III. Hold not back the sacred tear,  
Give to him the sigh sinceré,  
Who, living, liv'd for all.  
Sorrow, take the solemn hour,  
Prostrate to thy melting pow'r,  
Let humble mortals fall.  
Come, fable Goddess, take the soul,  
Devoted to thy dark controul;  
Come, take our hearts, and press them deep—  
Angels may joy, but Man must weep!



## BY AUTHORITY.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States of AMERICA.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States have this day resolved, "That it be recommended to the People of the United States to assemble on the 22d day of February next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, publicly to testify their grief for the death of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, by suitable eulogies, orations, and discourses, or by public prayers;" and, "that the President be requested to issue a Proclamation for the purpose of carrying the foregoing Resolution into effect:" Now therefore, I JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Philadelphia, the 6th day of January in the year of our Lord 1800, and of the Independence of the said States the 24th. JOHN ADAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.

On Saturday last, the 22d inst. being appointed a day of mourning throughout the United States for the death of our beloved Chief, GEORGE WASHINGTON, the same was respectfully observed in this city.

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At

At 11 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Carr delivered a handsome eulogium on the character of the illustrious Patriot, to a crowded audience, in the Catholic Church in South Fourth-street.

At 12 o'clock, the Society of Cincinnati assembled at the State-house, and proceeded to the German Lutheran Church in North Fourth-street, preceded by other bodies in the following order:—

The first troop of Volunteer Cavalry dismounted;

Music, in mourning;

The Artillery;

General Macpherson;

Company of Grenadiers;

Music, playing Washington's March;

Germantown Light Infantry;

The second Troop of Cavalry;

The Society of the Cincinnati;

Officers of the Army and Navy;

And, Officers of the Militia.

Having reached the Church, the whole procession entered; and, after solemn vocal and instrumental music, and prayers by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, a very eloquent oration on the life and character of the departed Hero, was delivered by Major Wm. Jackson, one of the Members of the Society of Cincinnati, to the entire satisfaction of a very numerous and respectable audience.

#### MASONIC PROCESSION.

The Ancient Society of FreeMasons, of which General Washington was a much honoured brother, formed their procession at the State-house, and moved, at 1 o'clock, thro' the principal streets to Zion Church, in the following order:—

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Tyler, with drawn sword;  
Entered Apprentices, two and two;  
Fellow Crafts, two and two;  
Master Masons, two and two;  
Deacons, with wands tipped with silver;  
Secretary and Treasurer;  
Wardens;  
Past Masters, two and two;  
Master.

After the Subordinate Lodges,  
The GRAND LODGE, preceded by Music;

Grand Tyler, with drawn sword;  
Twelve Past Masters, their wands tipped with silver;  
Grand Sword-bearer, with drawn sword;  
Grand Secretary, with a scroll;  
Grand Treasurer;  
Grand Wardens, bearing their columns;  
Three lights extinguished, borne by three Past Masters;  
Holy Bible and Square and Compass, borne by a Past Master;  
Rev. Divine, supported by two Past Masters;  
Grand Master, and Deputy Grand Master;  
Grand Pursuivant, with drawn sword;  
Four Deacons of the Grand Lodge, bearing wands tipped  
with gold.

In the centre of the procession was exhibited a Monument in honour of Washington, borne by four Past Masters; its base white marble, inscribed *Washington Lodge, No. 1*, supporting a golden Urn, surmounted with an Eagle, his wings expanded, and holding in his beak a scroll, in the figure of a heart, with a suitable inscription.

The procession having arrived at its destination, opened to the right and left, when the Grand Lodge, &c. entered the Church, where an elegant and pathetic eulogium was pronounced by the Rev. Samuel Magaw, D.D. to a very crowded and splendid audience.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.

Conformably to the recommendations of the Executive of the United States as well as of this State, Saturday was observed in this city as a day of mourning, humiliation and prayer, for the death of the illustrious Patriot, General GEORGE WASHINGTON. All houses of business and amusement were closed—the noisy hum of industry ceased, and during the whole day, the most devout attention to public worship testified a high and just veneration for the memory of the deceased. The 22d of February, which we were wont to celebrate for the birth, displayed unfeigned mourning and universal sorrow for the loss of our friend and father. Truly might it be said that our joy was turned into mourning—that a mighty Chief was fallen in Israel!

We pretend not to condemn the splendid pomp of woe, exhibited in many places on this occasion by military or other processions—but we were pleased to observe all ranks, ages and sexes, mingle together in undistinguished groupes, and, clad in suitable habiliments of woe, throng the temples of the Most High, and hang with rapturous admiration on the divine services of the day. Never did the pulpit exhibit more piety, patriotism, talents and dignity—never had prayers, adapted to the occasion, patriotic, pious and fervent, a better effect on sympathising assemblies—never were eulogiums listened to with such eager attention, by enraptured and crowded audiences, who seemed to say, speak, speak, thou canst not call him good enough! as on this occasion, where, in every case we know or have learnt of, the glowing pencil of Raphael, the fire of Demosthenes and the eloquence of Cicero, were happily joined in pourtraying the life and character, military and civil, of the great, the inimitable, the godlike WASHINGTON!

RICH-

RICHMOND, Feb. 25.

Saturday last being the day ordered by Gen. Pinckney to pay funeral honours to the memory of the illustrious **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, late General of the Armies of the United States, they were performed under the direction of Lieut. Col. Bentley of the 7th Regiment, in a manner that excited the admiration of every beholder. Besides the number of persons who joined the procession, which must have exceeded 1000, there could not be less than 5000 spectators.

At day-break, 16 cannon were fired by Capt. Myers's Artillery, and half-hour guns till sun-set — Minute guns were fired during the procession and ceremonial.

At 12 o'clock, the Bier was received by the troops in line, with presented arms, and colours saluting.—The procession began in the Capitol square, and proceeded to the Church on the hill in the following order :

Capt. Austin's troop, drawn swords with black crape;

Capt. Richardson's light infantry and Capt. M'Raes  
grenadiers, arms reversed;

Drums and Fifes muffled, playing the Dead March;

The General's horse dressed in black;

Band of Music and Singers;

The Clergy and Orator;

Col. Vandewall,      {  
Pryor,                      }  
Heath,                      }  
                                    The BIER      }  
                                    Col. Gamble,  
                                    Carrington,  
                                    Gen. Wood;

(Carried by four Serjeants)

The Cincinnati;

The Executive;

The State Judiciary;

The 7th Regiment of the United States;

The

— The Civil Officers of the Federal Government ;  
The Corporate Body of the City of Richmond ;  
Officers of the Army and Militia not on duty ;  
Masonic Societies ;  
Citizens.

When the Cavalry arrived at the place appointed (opposite the spot representing the place of interment) the whole line halted ; the platoons preceding the Bier wheel-ed and formed in line ; the cavalry dressed with the rear rank ; and the light infantry and grenadiers faced inwards — arms reversed.

The Bier, with the band of music and singers, the Clergy and Orator in front, passed through the open ranks with solemn music to the place of interment ; the rear of the procession passed through in like manner.

The Bier being placed on the spot representing the place of interment, the pall bearers, chief mourners, Executive and Judiciary, ranged in a line at each end of the Bier ; the pall-bearers and chief mourners at the head, the Executive and Judiciary at the foot.

The grenadiers and infantry reversed arms, the front rank facing to the right about, and rear rank closed to the front ; the whole was then faced to the right, and marched on (music playing the Dead March) between the columns of platoons and cavalry, until they encircled the Bier ; they then turned to the front, halted, and rested on their arms during the ceremony.

An oration was now delivered by the Rev. Mr. Blair ; then solemn music, both vocal and instrumental ; after which three volleys were fired over the Bier.

The ceremonial being ended, the whole was again put in motion, the music playing Washington's March, and the procession returned to the square of the Capitol.

PETERS-

PETERSBURGH, Feb. 25.

Saturday last, being the day appointed by the Federal Government, for the people of the United States publicly to testify their grief for the death of their beloved fellow-citizen, General **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, a very numerous and respectable congregation assembled at Blandford Church for that purpose.

Prayers were read by the Rev. And. Syme, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Harrison — After which, the audience (by particular request) were addressed in a sensible discourse by Geo. K. Taylor, Esq. — After giving a rapid sketch of the General's early life, and then those great and ever-memorable actions which afterwards, under the guidance of Divine Providence, marked him as the founder and protector of **AMERICAN LIBERTY**, Mr. Taylor wisely recommended to his auditors, “ that since **WASHINGTON** was no more, and that they could not derive benefit from his personal example, to follow his excellent advice. Let every family, and every man, attentively peruse, and constantly keep in view, his Farewell Address. Whilst the principles there inculcated are steadily pursued, the Americans may preserve their country in peace and prosperity, and secure their rights both civil and political — party discord and angry contentions will cease, local prejudices will give way to the general good, and every Citizen will feel the virtues of a **WASHINGTON** in his own breast.”

Mr. Taylor concluded his discourse with a well-timed admonition to his hearers, to copy the piety and respect for Religion which pervaded and dignified all the actions of the illustrious **PATRIOT** — He particularly exhorted “ the young men of the present day,” not to indulge either a real or affected contempt for all religious opinions and duties;

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a conduct which will inevitably be ruinous to themselves, and, finally, be destructive of the liberty and happiness of their Country.\*

\* This oration, or discourse, lasted about 40 minutes—Mr. Taylor modestly declined an application to let it appear in print.

[Beside the articles inserted in this Collection, there were sermons, orations, or processions, in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charlestown, and every city and town in the United States, all expressive of the deep and heart-felt veneration in which the American people held their beloved Friend and Fellow Citizen.]

\*\* The following beautiful Poem was written by Dr. AIKEN (author of several very respectable books) an Englishman, and residing in England—who, when *Republicanism* is become a theme of reproach, and when the Sovereigns of Europe are straining every nerve to eradicate it from the face of the earth, boldly dared to celebrate the virtues of the *Republican Sage and Hero of America*!

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President of the United States of America.*

POINT of that Pyramid, whose solid base  
Rests firmly founded on a Nation's trust,  
Which, while the gorgeous palace sinks in dust,  
Shall stand sublime, and fill its ample space :

ELECTED CHIEF OF FREEMEN!—Greater far  
Than Kings, whose glittering parts are fix'd by birth;  
Nam'd by thy Country's voice for long-try'd worth,  
Her crown in peace, as once her shield in war!

Deign, WASHINGTON, to hear a *British* lyre,  
That ardent greets thee with applausive lays,  
And to the PATRIOT HERO homage pays.

O, would the Muse immortal strains inspire,  
That high beyond all Greek and Roman fame,  
Might soar to times unborn, thy purer, nobler Name!

# His Last Will and Testament.

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VIRGINIA, Fairfax *ss.* }

I, GEORGE DENEALE, Clerk of Fairfax County Court, do Certify, That the subsequent Copy of the Last Will and Testament of GEORGE WASHINGTON, deceased, late President of the United States of America, with the Schedule annexed, is a true Copy from the Original recorded in my Office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand this  
23d day of January 1800.

GEO. DENEALE, C.F.C.

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IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I GEORGE WASHINGTON of Mount Vernon, a Citizen of the United States, and lately President of the same, Do make, ordain, and declare this Instrument, which is written with my own hand, and every page thereof subscribed with my name\*, to be my LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT, revoking all others.

*Imprimus*—All my debts, of which there are but few, and none of magnitude, are to be punctually and speedily paid; and the legacies herein after bequeathed, are to be discharged as soon as circumstances will permit, and in the manner directed.

*Item*—To my dearly beloved wife *Martha Washington*, I give and bequeath the use, profit, and benefit of my whole estate, real and personal, for the term of her natural life, except such parts thereof as are specially disposed of here-  
F after

\* In the original manuscript, George Washington's name is written at the bottom of every page.

after. My improved lot in the town of Alexandria, situated on Pitt and Cameron-streets, I give to her and her heirs for ever; as I also do my household and kitchen furniture of every sort and kind, with the liquors and groceries which may be on hand at the time of my decease, to be used and disposed of as she may think proper.

*Item*—Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire, that all the slaves which I hold in *my own right*, shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life, would, tho' earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties on account of their intermixture by marriages with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not disagreeable consequences to the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor, it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them. And whereas among those who will receive freedom according to this devise, there may be some who, from old age or bodily infirmities, and others, who, on account of their infancy, will be unable to support themselves, it is my will and desire, that all who come under the first and second description, shall be comfortably clothed and fed by my heirs while they live; and that such of the latter description as have no parents living, or, if living, are unable or unwilling to provide for them, shall be bound by the Court until they shall arrive at the age of 25 years; and in cases where no record can be produced, whereby their ages can be ascertained, the judgement of the Court, upon its own view of the subject, shall be adequate and final. The negroes thus bound, are (by their masters or mistresses) to be taught to read and write, and be brought up to some useful occupation, agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia providing for the

sup-

support of orphan and other poor children. And I do hereby expressly forbid the sale or transportation out of the said Commonwealth, of any slave I may die possessed of under any pretence whatsoever. And I do moreover most pointedly and most solemnly enjoin it upon my Executors hereafter named, or the survivor of them, to see that *this* clause respecting slaves, and every part thereof, be religiously fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place, without evasion, neglect, or delay, after the crops which may then be on the ground are harvested, particularly as it respects the aged and infirm; seeing that a regular and permanent fund be established for their support, as long as there are subjects requiring it, not trusting to the uncertain provision made by individuals.—And, to my mulatto man *William* (calling himself *Wm. Lee*) I give immediate freedom, or, if he should prefer it (on account of the accidents which have befallen him, and which have rendered him incapable of walking or of any active employment) to remain in the situation he now is, it shall be optional in him to do so; in either case, however, I allow him an annuity of 30 dollars during his natural life, which shall be independent of the viands and clothes he has been accustomed to receive, if he chuses the last alternative; but in full with his freedom, if he prefers the first; and this I give him as a testimony of my sense of his attachment to me, and for his faithful services during the Revolutionary War.

Item—To the Trustees (Governors, or by whatsoever other name they may be designated) of the Academy in the town of Alexandria, I give and bequeath, in trust, 4000 dollars, or, in other words, 20 of the shares which I hold in the bank of Alexandria, towards the support of a Free School, established at, and annexed to, the said Academy, for the purpose of educating orphan children, or the chil-

children of such other poor and indigent persons, as are unable to accomplish it with their own means, and who, in the judgement of the Trustees of the said Seminary, are best entitled to the benefit of this donation. The aforesaid 20 shares I give and bequeath in perpetuity; the dividends only of which are to be drawn for, and applied by the said Trustees, for the time being, for the uses above-mentioned; the stock to remain entire and untouched, unless indications of failure of the said bank should be so apparent, or a discontinuance thereof, should render a removal of this fund necessary. In either of these cases, the amount of the stock here devised is to be vested in some other bank, or public institution, whereby the interest may with regularity and certainty be drawn and applied as above. And, to prevent misconception, my meaning is, and is hereby declared to be, that these 20 shares are in lieu of, and not in addition to, the 1000l. given by a missive letter some years ago, in consequence whereof, an annuity of 50l. has since been paid towards the support of this institution.

*Item*—Whereas by a law of the Commonwealth of Virginia, enacted in the year 1785, the Legislature thereof was pleased (as an evidence of its approbation of the services I had rendered the public during the Revolution, and partly, I believe, in consideration of my having suggested the vast advantages which the community would derive from the extension of its inland navigation under Legislative patronage) to present me with 100 shares of 100 dollars each, in the incorporated Company established for the purpose of extending the navigation of *James River* from the tide-water to the mountains; and also with 50 shares of 100l. sterling each in the corporation of another Company likewise established for the similar purpose of open-

opening the navigation of the river *Potomac* from the tide-water to Fort Cumberland; the acceptance of which, altho' the offer was highly honourable and grateful to my feelings, was refused as inconsistent with a principle which I had adopted, and had never departed from—namely, not to receive pecuniary compensation for any services I could render my Country in its arduous struggle with Great Britain for its rights, and because I had evaded similar propositions from other States in the Union: Adding to this refusal, however, an intimation, that, if it should be the pleasure of the Legislature to permit me to appropriate the said shares to *Public Uses*, I would receive them on those terms with due sensibility; and this it having consented to, in flattering terms, as will appear by a subsequent law and sundry resolutions, in the most ample and honourable manner—I proceed, after this recital, for the more correct understanding of the case, to declare, That as it has always been a source of serious regret with me, to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purposes of Education, often before their minds were formed, or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own, contracting, too frequently, not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, *but principles unfriendly to Republican Government, and to the true and genuine Liberties of Mankind*, which, thereaster, are rarely overcome — For these reasons, it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised, on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising Empire, thereby to do away local attachments and state prejudices, as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought to admit from our national Councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is (in my estimation) my

— my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure, than the establishment of a UNIVERSITY in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent for the completion of their education in all the branches of polite Literature, in the Arts and Sciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of Politics and good Government, and, as a matter of infinite importance in my judgement, by associating with each other, and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves, in a proper degree, from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies which have just been mentioned, and which, when carried to excess, are never-failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant of mischievous consequences to this country.—Under these impressions, so fully dilated,

*Item*—I give and bequeath, in perpetuity, the 50 shares which I hold in the Potomac Company (under the aforesaid A&ts of the Legislature of Virginia) towards the endowment of a UNIVERSITY, to be established within the limits of the District of *Columbia*, under the auspices of the General Government, if that Government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it; and until such Seminary is established, and the funds arising on these shares shall be required for its support, my further will and desire is, that the profit accruing therefrom, shall, whenever the dividends are made, be laid out in purchasing stock in the Bank of *Columbia*, or some other bank, at the discretion of my Executors, or by the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, under the direction of Congress, provided that honourable Body should patronize the measure; and the dividends proceeding from the purchase of such stock are to be vested in more stock, and so on, until

until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of the object is obtained, of which I have not the smallest doubt before many years pass away, even if no aid or encouragement is given by legislative authority, or from any other source.

*Item*—The hundred shares which I hold in the James River Company, I have given, and now confirm, in perpetuity, to and for the use and benefit of *Liberty Hall Academy*, in the County of Rockbridge, in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

*Item*—I release, exonerate, and discharge the estate of my deceased brother, *Samuel Washington*, from the payment of the money which is due to me for the land I sold to *Philip Pendleton* (lying in the county of *Berkeley*), who assigned the same to him, the said *Samuel*, who, by agreement, was to pay me therefor: And whereas by some contract (the purport of which was never communicated to me) between the said *Samuel* and his son *Thornton Washington*, the latter became possessed of the aforesaid land, without any conveyance having passed from me, either to the said *Pendleton*, the said *Samuel*, or the said *Thornton*, and without any consideration having been made, by which neglect, neither the legal nor equitable title has been alienated, it rests therefore with me, to declare my intentions concerning the premises; and these are, to give and bequeath the said land to whomsoever the said *Th:rn. Washington* (who is also dead) devised the same, or to his heirs for ever, if he died intestate, exonerating the estate of the said *Thornton*, equally with that of the said *Samuel*, from payment of the purchase money, which, with interest, agreeably to the original contract with the said *Pendleton*, would amount to more than 1000l. And whereas two other sons of my said deceased brother, *Samuel*, namely, *George Steptoe Washington* and *Lawrence Augustine Washington*

ington, were, by the decease of those to whose care they were committed, brought under my protection, and, in consequence, have occasioned advances on my part for their education at college and other schools, and for their board, clothing, and other incidental expences, to the amount of near 5000 dollars, over and above the sums furnished by their estate, which sum it may be inconvenient for them or their father's estate to refund—I do, for these reasons, acquit them and the said estate from the payment thereof, my intention being, that all accounts between them and me, and their father's estate and me, shall stand balanced.

*Item*—The balance due to me from the estate of *Bartholomew Dandridge*, deceased (my wife's brother) and which amounted, on the first day of October 1795, to 425l. (as will appear by an account rendered by his deceased son, *John Dandridge*, who was the acting executor of his father's will) I release and acquit from the payment thereof. And the Negroes (then 33 in number) formerly belonging to the said estate, who were taken in execution, sold, and purchased in on my account, in the year —, and ever since have remained in the possession and to the use of *Mary*, widow of the said *Bart. Dandridge*, with their increase, it is my will and desire, shall continue and be in her possession, without paying hire, or making compensation for the same, for the time past or to come, during her natural life; at the expiration of which, I direct, that all of them who are 40 years old and upwards, shall receive their freedom; all under that age and above 16, shall serve 7 years, and no longer; and all under 16 years shall serve until they are 25 years of age, and then be free. And to avoid disputes respecting the ages of any of these Negroes, they are to be taken into the Court of the County in

in which they reside, and the judgement thereof, in this relation, shall be final, and record thereof made, which may be adduced as evidence at any time thereafter, if disputes should arise concerning the same. And I further direct, that the heirs of the said *Bart. Dandridge* shall, equally, share the benefits arising from the services of the said negroes, according to the tenor of this devise, upon the decease of their mother.

*Item*—If *Charles Carter*, who intermarried with my niece *Betty Lewis*, is not sufficiently secured in the title to the lots he had of me in the town of Fredericksburg, it is my will and desire, that my Executors shall make such conveyances of them as the law requires to render it perfect.

*Item*—To my nephew *William Augustine Washington*, and his heirs (if he should conceive them to be objects worth prosecuting) a lot in the town of Manchester (opposite to Richmond) No. 265, drawn on my sole account, and also the tenth of 1 or 200 acre lots, and two or three half-acre lots, in the city and vicinity of Richmond, drawn in partnership with nine others, all in the Lottery of the deceased *Wm. Byrd*, are given; as is also a lot which I purchased of *John Hood*, conveyed by *Wm. Willie* and *Sam. Gordon*, trustees of the said *John Hood*, numbered 139, in the town of Edinburgh, in the county of Prince George, state of Virginia.

*Item*—To my nephew *Bushrod Washington*, I give and bequeath all the papers in my possession which relate to my civil and military administration of the affairs of this Country; I leave to him also such of my private papers as are worth preserving; and, at the decease of my wife, and before, if she is not inclined to retain them, I give and bequeath my library of books and pamphlets of every kind.

*Item*—Having sold lands which I possessed in the state of Pennsylvania, and part of a tract held in equal right with George Clinton, late Governor of New York, in the state of New York; my share of land and interest in the Great Dismal Swamp, and a tract of land which I owned in the county of Gloucester—with-holding the legal titles thereto, until the consideration-money should be paid—and having moreover leased, and conditionally sold (as will appear by the tenor of the said leases) all my lands upon the Great Kenhawa, and a tract upon Difficult Run in the county of Loudon, it is my will and direction, that whenever the contracts are fully and respectively complied with, according to the spirit, true intent, and meaning thereof, on the part of the purchasers, their heirs or assigns, that then, and in that case, conveyances are to be made, agreeable to the terms of the said contracts, and the money arising therefrom, when paid, to be vested in bank stock; the dividends whereof, as of that also which is already vested therein, is to inure to my said wife during her life, but the stock itself is to remain and be subject to the general distribution hereafter directed.

*Item*—To the *Earl of Buchan* I re-commit “ the Box made of the Oak that sheltered the brave *Sir Wm. Wallace* after the battle of Falkirk,” presented to me by his Lordship in terms too flattering for me to repeat, with a request “ to pass it, on the event of my decease, to the man in my country who should appear to merit it best, upon the same conditions that have induced him to send it to me.”—Whether easy or not, to select THE MAN who might comport with his Lordship’s opinion in this respect, is not for me to say; but conceiving that no disposition of this valuable curiosity can be more eligible than the re-commitment of it to his own cabinet, agreeably to the original

ginal design of the Goldsmiths' Company of Edinburgh, who presented it to him, and, at his request, consented that it should be transferred to me—I do give and bequeath the same to his Lordship; and, in case of his decease, to his heir, with my grateful thanks for the distinguished honour of presenting it me, and more especially for the favourable sentiments with which he accompanied it.

*Item.*—To my brother, *Charles Washington*, I give and bequeath the gold-headed Cane left me by Dr. Franklin, in his will. I add nothing to it, because of the ample provision I have made for his issue. To the acquaintances and friends of my juvenile years, *Lawrence Washington* and *Robert Washington*, of Chotanck, I give my other two gold-headed Canes, having my arms engraved on them; and to each (as they will be useful where they live) I leave one of the Spy Glasses, which constituted part of my equipage during the late war. To my compatriot in arms and old and intimate friend; Dr. *Craik*, I give my Bureau or, as the Cabinet Makers call it, Tambour Secretary) and the circular Chair an appendage of my Study. To Dr. *David Stuart*, I give my large Shaving and Dressing Table, and my Telescope. To the Reverend, now *Bryan Lord Fairfax*, I give a Bible, in three large folio volumes, with notes, presented to me by the Rt. Rev. *Thomas Wilson*, Bishop of Sodor and Man. To General *De la Fayette*, I give a pair of finely wrought Steel Pistols, taken from the enemy in the Revolutionary War. To my Sisters in Law, *Hannah Washington* and *Mildred Washington* —to my friends *Eleanor Stuart*, *Hannah Washington*, of Fairfield, and *Elizabeth Washington* of Hayfield, I give, each, a Mourning Ring of the value of 100 dollars. These bequests are not made for the intrinsic value of them, but as mementos of my esteem and regard. To

*Tobias Lear*, I give the use of the farm which he now holds, in virtue of a lease from me to him and his deceased wife (for and during their natural lives) free from rent during his life; at the expiration of which, it is to be disposed of as is herein after directed. To *Sally B. Haynie* (a distant relation of mine) I give and bequeath 300 dollars. To *Sarah Green*, daughter of the deceased *Thomas Bishop*, and to *Ann Walker*, daughter of *John Alton*, also deceased, I give each 100 dollars, in consideration of the attachment of their fathers to me, each of whom having lived nearly forty years in my family. To each of my Nephews, *William Augustine Washington*, *George Lewis*, *George Steptoe Washington*, *Bushrod Washington*, and *Samuel Washington*, I give one of the Swords, or Cutteaux, of which I may die possessed; and they are to choose in the order they are named. These swords are accompanied with an injunction, not to unsheathe them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be for self-defence, or in defence of their Country and its Rights; and in the latter case, to keep them unsheathed, and prefer falling with them in their hands to the relinquishment thereof.

AND NOW, having gone through these specific Devices, with explanations for the more correct understanding of the meaning and design of them, I proceed to the distribution of the more important parts of my Estate, in manner following:—

First—To my nephew, *Bushrod Washington*, and his heirs, (partly in consideration of an intimation to his deceased father, while we were bachelors, and he had kindly undertaken to superintend my estate during my military services in the former war between Great Britain and France, that if I should fall therein, Mount Vernon, then less extensive in domain than at present, should become his

his property) I give and bequeath all that part thereof which is comprehended within the following limits, viz. Beginning at the ford of Dogue Run near my mill, and extending along the road, and bounded thereby, as it now goes and ever has gone since my recollection of it, to the ford of Little Hunting Creek, at the Gum Spring, until it comes to a knowl opposite to an old road which formerly passed through the lower field of Muddy-hole Farm, at which, on the north side of the said road, are three red or Spanish oaks marked as a corner, and a stone placed—thence by a line of trees to be marked rectangular, to the back line or outer boundary of the tract between Tho. Mason and myself—thence with that line easterly (now double ditching, with a post-and-rail fence thereon) to the run of Little Hunting Creek—thence with that run, which is the boundary between the lands of the late H. Peake and me, to the tide water of the said creek—thence by that water to Potomac River—thence with the river to the mouth of Dogue Creek—and thence with the said Dogue Creek to the place of beginning at the aforesaid ford; containing upwards of 4000 acres, be the same more or less, together with the Mansion House, and all other buildings and improvements thereon.

*Second*—In consideration of the consanguinity between them and my wife, being as nearly related to her as to myself, as on account of the affection I had for, and the obligation I was under to, their father, when living, who, from his youth, had attached himself to my person, and followed my fortunes through the vicissitudes of the late Revolution, afterwards devoting his time to the superintendance of my private concerns for many years, whilst my public employments rendered it impracticable for me to do it myself, thereby affording me essential services, and always per-

performing them in a manner the most filial and respectful—For these reasons, I say, I give and bequeath to *George Fayette Washington* and *Lawrence Augustine Washington*, and their heirs, my estate east of Little Hunting Creek, lying on the river Potomac, including the farm of 360 acres, leased to *Tobias Lear*, as noticed before, and containing in the whole, by deed, two thousand and twenty-seven acres, be it more or less; which said estate it is my will and desire, should be equitably and advantageously divided between them, according to quantity, quality, and other circumstances, when the youngest shall have arrived at the age of 21 years, by three judicious and disinterested men; one to be chosen by each of the brothers, and the third by these two. In the mean time, if the termination of my wife's interest therein should have ceased, the profits arising therefrom are to be applied for their joint uses and benefit.

*Third*—And whereas it has always been my intention, since my expectation of having issue has ceased, to consider the grand-children of my wife, in the same light as I do my own relations, and to act a friendly part by them, more especially by the two whom we have raised from their earliest infancy—namely, *Eleanor Park Custis*, and *George Washington Park Custis*. And whereas the former of these hath lately intermarried with *Lawrence Lewis*, a son of my deceased sister, *Betty Lewis*, by which union the inducement to provide for them both has been increased, Wherefore I give and bequeath to the said *Lawrence Lewis* and *Eleanor Park Lewis*, his wife, and their heirs, the residue of my Mount Vernon estate, not already devised to my Nephew, *Bushrod Washington*, comprehended within the following description, viz. All the land north of the road leading from the ford of Dogue Run to the Gum Spring,

as described in the devise of the other part of the tract to *Bushrod Washington*, until it comes to the stone and three red or Spanish oaks on the knoll; thence with the rectangular line to the back line (between Mr. Mason and me) thence with that line westerly along the new double ditch to Dogue Run by the tumbling dam of my mill; thence with the said run to the ford afore mentioned; to which I add all the land I possess west of the said Dogue Run and Dogue Creek, bounded easterly and southerly thereby; together with the mill, distillery, and all other houses and improvements on the premises; making together about 2000 acres, be it more or less.

*Fourth*—Actuated by the principle already mentioned, I give and bequeath to *George Washington Park Custis*, the grandson of my wife, and my ward, and to his heirs, the tract I hold on Four Mile Run, in the vicinity of Alexandria, containing 1200 acres, more or less, and my entire square, No. 21, in the city of Washington.

*Fifth*—All the rest and residue of my estate, real and personal, not disposed of in manner aforesaid, in whatsoever consisting, wheresoever lying, and wheresoever found, (a Schedule of which as far as is recollectec, with a reasonable estimate of its value, is hereunto annexed) I desire may be sold by my Executors, at such times, in such manner, and on such credits (if an equal, valid, and satisfactory distribution of the specific property cannot be made without) as in their judgment shall be most conducive to the interest of the parties concerned, and the monies arising therefrom to be divided into 23 equal parts, and applied as follows, viz. To *William Augustine Washington*, *Elizabeth Spotswood*, *Jane Thornton*, and the heirs of *Ann Ashton*, son and daughters of my deceased brother *Augustine Washington*, I give and bequeath four parts, that is, one part

part to each of them: To *Fielding Lewis, George Lewis, Robert Lewis, Howell Lewis, and Betty Carter*, sons and daughter of my deceased sister *Betty Lewis*, I give and bequeath five other parts, one to each of them: To *George Steptoe Washington, Lawrence A. Washington, Harriot Parks*, and the heirs of *Thornton Washington*, sons and daughter of my deceased brother *Samuel Washington*, I give and bequeath the other four parts, one part to each of them: To *Corbin Washington, and the heirs of Jane Washington*, son and daughter of my deceased brother *John A. Washington*, I give and bequeath two parts, one part to each of them: To *Samuel Washington, Frances Ball, and Mildred Hammond*, son and daughters of my brother *Cha. Washington*, I give and bequeath three parts, one part to each of them; and to *Geo. F. Washington, Cha. Aug. Washington, and Maria Washington*, sons and daughter of my deceased nephew, *Geo. A. Washington*, I give one other part, that is, to each a third of that part: To *Eliz. Park Law, Martha Park Peter, and Eleanor Park Lewis*, I give and bequeath three other parts, that is, a part to each of them: And, to my nephews, *Bushrod Washington and Law. Lewis*, and to my Ward, the grand-son of my wife, I give and bequeath one other part, that is, a third thereof to each of them. And if it should so happen, that any of the persons whose names are here enumerated (unknown to me) should now be dead, or should die before me, that in either of these cases, the heirs of such deceased persons shall, notwithstanding, derive all the benefits of the bequest, in same manner as if he or she was actually living at the time. And, by way of advice, I recommend to my Executors not to be precipitate in disposing of the landed property (therein directed to be sold) if from temporary causes the sale thereof should be dull; experience having fully evinced

ced, that the price of land, especially above the falls of the rivers and on the western waters, have been progressively rising and cannot be long checked in its increasing value. And I particularly recommend it to such of the Legatees (under this clause of my will) as can make it convenient, to take each a share of my stock in the Potomac Company, in preference to the amount of what it might sell for—being thoroughly convinced myself, that no uses to which the money can be applied, will be so productive as the tolls arising from this navigation when in full operation (and this from the nature of things it must be ere long) and more especially if that of the Shenandoah is added thereto.

The Family Vault at *Mount Vernon*, requiring repairs, and being improperly situated besides, I desire that a new one of brick, and upon a larger scale, may be built at the foot of what is commonly called the Vineyard inclosure, on the ground which is marked out—In which my remains, with those of my deceased relations (now in the old Vault) and such others of my Family as may chuse to be entombed there, may be deposited. And it is my express desire, that my corps may be interred in a private manner, without parade or funeral oration.

Lastly—I constitute and appoint my dearly beloved wife *Martha Washington*, my Nephews, *William Augustine Washington*, *Bushrod Washington*, *George Steptoe Washington*, *Samuel Washington*, and *Lawrence Lewis*, and my Ward, *George Washington Park Curtis* (when he shall have arrived at the age of 20 years) Executrix and Executors of this my WILL and TESTAMENT—In the construction of which, it will readily be perceived, that no professional character has been consulted, or has had any agency in the draught; and, that although it has occupied many of my leisure hours to digest, and to throw it into its present

form, it may, notwithstanding, appear crude and incorrect—but having endeavoured to be plain and explicit in all the Devises, even at the expence of prolixity, perhaps of tautology, I hope and trust, that no disputes will arise concerning them; but if, contrary to expectation, the case should be otherwise from the want of legal expression, or the usual technical terms, or because too much or too little has been said on any of the Devises to be consonant with law, my Will and Direction expressly is, that all disputes (if unhappily any should arise) shall be decided by three impartial and intelligent men, known for their probity and good understanding—two to be chosen by the disputants, each having the choice of one, and the third by those two—which three men thus chosen shall, unfettered by law or legal constructions, declare the sense of the testator's intentions; and such decision is, to all intents and purposes, to be as binding on the parties as if it had been given in the Supreme Court of the United States.

*IN WITNESS of all and each of the things herein contained, I have set my Hand and Seal, this ninth Day of July, in the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety —\* and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-fourth.*

*George Washington.*

\* It appears the Testator omitted the Word nine.

## AND TESTAMENT.

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A SCHEDULE of PROPERTY comprehended in the foregoing WILL, which is directed to be Sold, and some of it is conditionally Sold; with descriptive and explanatory Notes relative thereto.

## IN VIRGINIA,

	Acres.	Price.	Dolls.
Loudon County, Difficult Run,	300		6,666 <i>g</i>
Loudon & Fauquier, Ashby's Bent	2481	10 d.	24,800 <i>b</i>
Chattin's Run	885	8	7,080
Berkley, S. fork of Bullkin	1600		
Head of Evans's n.	453		
In Wormly's line	183		
	2236		
Frederick, bo't from Mercer,	571	20	44,720 <i>c</i>
Hampshire, on Potomac river above B.	240	20	11,420 <i>d</i>
Gloucester, on North river,	400	15	3,600 <i>e</i>
Nansemond, near Suffolk, one-third of 1119 acres,	373	about	3,600 <i>f</i>
Great Dismal Swamp, my dividend,			
Ohio river, Round Bottom,	587	8	2,984 <i>g</i>
Little Kenhawa,	2314	about	20,000 <i>b</i>
	2901		
Sixteen miles lower down	2448		
Opposite Big Bent	4395		
	9744		
<b>Dollars.</b>			
<b>GREAT KENHAWA.</b>			
Near the North West	10,000		
East side above	7276		
Mouth of Cole river	2000		
Opposite thereto	2950		
Burning Spring	125—3075		200,000 <i>A</i>
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Charles County	600	6	3,600 <i>l</i>
Montgomery do.	519	12	6,229 <i>m</i>
Great Meadows			
Mohawk river	234	6	1,404 <i>n</i>
	about 1000	6	6,000 <i>o</i>
<b>NORTH WEST TERRITORY.</b>			
On Little Miami	839		
Ditto	977		
Ditto	1235		
	3051	5	35,251 <i>p</i>

## KENTUCKY.

		Doll.
Rough Creek	3000	
Ditto adjoining	2000	
	5000	2 10,000 9

LOTS, *viz.* CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two near the Capitol, Square 634, cost 963 dollars, and with buildings,	—	15,000 7
No. 5, 12, 13, and 14, the three last water lots on the Eastern Branch, in Square 667, containing together 34,438 square feet, at 12 cents,	—	4,132 5

## ALEXANDRIA.

Corner of Pitt and Prince-streets, half an acre laid out into buildings, three or four of which are let on ground-rent at 3 dollars per foot,	—	4000 6
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## WINCHESTER.

A lot in the town of half an acre, and another in the commons of about six acres, supposed	—	400 6
BATH, or Warm Springs.	—	

Two well situated, and had buildings to the amount of 150l.	—	800 w
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## STOCK—UNITED STATES.

Six per Cents	—	3746
Do. Deferred	1873	
Three per Cents	2946 — 2500	— 6,246 x

## POTOMAC COMPANY.

Twenty-four shares cost each 100l. sterling	—	10,666 y
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## JAMES RIVER COMPANY.

Five shares each cost 100 dollars	—	500 z
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## BANK OF COLUMBIA.

One hundred and seventy shares 40 dollars each	—	6,800 £
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## BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

Besides 20 shares to the Free School—five	—	1000 £
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STOCK, LIVING, *viz.*

One covering horse, 5 carriage horses, 4 riding do, 6 brood mares, 20 working horses and mares, 2 covering Jacks, and 3 young ones, 10 she asses, 42 working mules, 15 younger ones, 329 head of horned cattle, 640 head of sheep, and a large stock of hogs, the precise number unknown— My Manager has estimated this Live Stock at 7000l. but I shall set it down, in order to make a round sum, at	—	15,653
Aggregate Amount	—	530,000

## N O T E S.

*a*—This tract, for the size of it, is valuable, more for its situation than the quality of its soil, though that is good for farming, with a considerable proportion of ground that might very easily be improved into meadow. It lies on the great road from the city of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, to Leesburg and Winchetter, at Difficult Bridge, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and Georgetown, and not more than 3 from Matildaville, at the Great Falls of Potomac.—There is a valuable seat on the premises, and the whole is conditionally sold for the sum annexed in the Schedule.

*b*—What the selling prices of lands in the vicinity of these two tracts are, I know not; but compared with those above the Ridge, and others below it, the value annexed will appear moderate—a less one would not obtain them from me.

*c*—The surrounding land, not superior in soil, situation, or properties of any sort, sells currently at from 20 to 30 dollars an acre. The lowest price is affixed to these.

*d*—The observations made in the last Note apply equally to this tract, being in the vicinity of them, and of similar quality, altho' it lies in another county.

*e*—This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs), and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost around it; 200 acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest and finest walnut trees, which, with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease, and at a smaller expence, than that which is transported 30 miles only by land.

*f*—This tract is of second-rate Gloucester low grounds. It has no improvements thereon, but lies on navigable water, abounding in fish and oysters. It was received in payment of a debt (carrying interest) and valued, in the year 1789, by an impartial gentleman, at 800l.—N. B. It has lately been sold, and there is due thereon a balance equal to what is annexed in the Schedule.

*g*—These 373 acres are the third part of undivided purchases made by the deceased Fielding Lewis, Tho. Walker, and myself, on full conviction that they would become valuable. The land lies on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk, touches (if I am not mistaken) some part of the navigable water of Nansemond River; the rich Dismal Swamp is capable of great improvement, and, from its situation, must become extremely valuable.

These

*h*—This is an undivided interest which I held in the Great Dismal Swamp Company, containing about 4000 acres, with my part of the plantation and stock thereon, belonging to the Company, in the said Swamp.

*i*—These several tracts of land are of the first quality on the Ohio River, in the parts where they are situated, being almost, if not altogether, river bottoms. The smallest of these tracts is actually sold at 10 dollars an acre, but the consideration therefor not received. The rest are equally valuable, and will sell as high, especially that which lies just below the Little Kenhawa, and is opposite to a thick settlement on the west side of the river. The four tracts have an aggregate breadth upon the river of 16 miles, and are bounded thereby that distance.

*k*—These tracts are situated upon the Great Kenhawa River, and the first four are bounded thereby for more than 40 miles. It is acknowledged by all who have seen them (and of the tract containing 10,990 acres, which I have been on myself, I can assert) that there is no richer or more valuable land in all that region. They are conditionally sold for the sum mentioned in the Schedule, that is, 200,000 dollars; and if the terms of that sale are not complied with, they will command considerably more.—The tract, of which the 125 acres is a moiety, was taken up by General Andrew Lewis and myself, for, and on account of, a bitumenous spring which it contains, of so inflammable a nature, as to burn as freely as spirits, and is as nearly difficult to extinguish.

*l*—I am but little acquainted with this land, altho' I have once been on it. It was received (many years since) in discharge of a debt due to me from Daniel J. Adams, at the value annexed thereto, and must be worth more. It is very level, and lies near the river Potomac.

*m*—This tract lies about 30 miles above the city of Washington, not far from Kitroctan. It is good farming land, and, by those who are well acquainted with it, I am informed that it would sell at 12 or 15 dollars per acre.

*n*—This land is valuable on account of its local situation and other properties. It affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's Road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg; and, besides a fertile soil, possesses a large quantity of natural meadow, fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

This

*o*—This is the moiety of about 2000 acres, which remain unsold, of 6071 acres on the Mohawk River (Montgomery county), in a patent granted to Daniel Cox, in the township of Coxborough and Carolan, as will appear by deed from Mar. Willet and wife to George Clinton (late Governor of N. York) and myself. The latter sales have been at 6 dollars an acre, and what remains unsold will fetch that or more.

*p*—The quality of these lands and their situation, may be known by the Surveyor's Certificates, which are filed along with the patents. They lay in the vicinity of Cincinnati; one tract near the mouth of the Little Miami, another 7, and the third 10 miles up the same. I have been informed, that they will readily command more than they are estimated at.

*q*—For the description of these tracts in detail, see General Spotswood's letters, filed with the other papers relating to them. Besides the general good quality of the land, there is a valuable bank of iron ore thereon, which, when the settlement becomes more populous (and settlers are moving that way very fast) will be found very valuable, as the Rough Creek, a branch of Green River, affords ample water for furnaces and forges.

#### LOTS, *viz.* CITY OF WASHINGTON.

*r*—The two lots near the Capitol, in Square 634, cost me 963 dollars only, but in this price I was favoured, on condition that I should build two brick houses, each three stories high; without this reduction, the selling prices of these lots would have cost me about 1350 dollars. These lots, with the buildings thereon, when completed, will stand me in 15000 dollars at least.

*s*—Lots No. 5, 12, 13, and 14, on the Eastern Branch, are advantageously situated on the water; and altho' many lots much less convenient have sold a great deal higher, I will rate these at 12 cents the square foot only.

#### ALEXANDRIA.

*t*—For this lot, tho' unimproved, I have refused 3500 dollars. It has since been laid off into proper sized lots for building on, three or four of which are let on ground-rent forever, at 3 dollars a foot on the street; and this price is asked for both fronts on Pitt and Prince-streets.

#### WINCHESTER.

*u*—As neither the lots in the Town or Common have any improvements on them, it is not easy to fix a price; but as both are well situated, it is presumed the price annexed to them in the Schedule is a reasonable valuation.

The

## BATH.

w—The lots in Bath (two adjoining) cost me, to the best of my recollection, between 50 and 60l. twenty years ago, and the buildings thereon 150l. more. Whether property there has increased or decreased its value, and in what condition the houses are, I am ignorant, but suppose they are not valued too high.

## STOCK,

x—These are the sums which are actually funded, and tho' no more in the aggregate than 7,566 dollars, stand me in at least 10,000l. Virginia money; being the amount of bonded and other debts due to me, and discharged during the war, when money had depreciated in that rate—~~£~~ and was so settled by public authority.

y—The value annexed to these shares is what they have actually cost me, and is the price affixed by Law; and altho' the present selling price is under par, my advice to the Legatees (for whose benefit they are intended, especially those who can afford to lie out of the money) is, that each should take and hold one—there being a moral certainty of a great and increasing profit arising from them in the course of a few years.

z—It is supposed that the shares in the James River Company must also be productive—but of this I can give no decided opinion, for want of more accurate information.

†—These are the nominal prices of the shares in the banks of Alexandria and Columbia; the selling prices vary according to circumstances—but as the stock usually divides from 8 to 10 per cent. per ann. they must be worth the former, at least, so long as the banks are conceived to be secure, altho' circumstances may sometimes make them below it.

The value of the Live Stock depends more upon the quality than quantity of the different species of it—and this again upon the demand and judgement, or fancy of purchasers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, 9th July 1799.

\* The following Article will be found not only historically curious, but also a necessary elucidation of that part of the Will which mentions the Box made of the Oak that sheltered Sir WILLIAM WALLACE, the Champion of Scotland (see p. 42)—in which is seen with what characteristical prudence and address, the General declines complying with Lord Buchan's request, “to leave it to the Man whom HE shall think the most worthy of receiving it.”—It will contradict the prevailing idea in this Country, that Scotchmen are naturally hostile to Liberty; it will shew, that even among the Aristocracy of their ancient Kingdom, WASHINGTON had his admirers; and it will demonstrate, “that in every clime, and in every region, “homage is paid to Virtue.”

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1792.

On Friday last was presented to the President of the United States, GEORGE WASHINGTON, a Box, elegantly mounted with silver, and made of the celebrated oak tree that sheltered the patriotic Sir WILLIAM WALLACE of Scotland, after the unfortunate battle of Falkirk about the year 1300. This very curious and characteristical present is from the Earl of Buchan, by the hand of Mr. Archibald Robertson, a Scotch gentleman, and a portrait painter, who arrived in America some months ago. The Box was presented to Lord Buchan by the Goldsmiths' Company of Edinburgh; from whom his Lordship requested, and obtained leave, to make it over to the Man whom he deemed more deserving of it than himself, and GEORGE WASHINGTON was the Man.

We further learn, that Lord Buchan has requested of the President, that, on the event of his decease, he will consign the Box to that Man, *in this Country*, who shall appear, in his judgement, to merit it best, upon the same considerations that induced him to send it to America.— [See the Will, p. 42.]

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Upon

Upon the Box, which is curiously wrought, is a silver plate with the following inscription:—“Presented by the Goldsmiths of Edinburgh to David Stewart Erskine, Earl of Buchan, with the Freedom of their Corporation, by their Deacon—A. D. 1792.”

Copy of the LETTER from Lord BUCHAN to General  
WASHINGTON, accompanying the Box.

“SIR,                   Dryburgh Abbey, June 28, 1791.

“I Had the honour to receive your Excellency’s letter, relating to the advertisement of Dr. Anderson’s periodical publication, in the Gazette of the United States ; which attention to my recommendation I feel very sensibly, and return you my grateful acknowledgments.

"In the 21st No. of that Literary Miscellany, I inserted a monetary paper respecting America, which I flatter myself, may, if attended to on the other side the Atlantic, be productive of good consequences.

“To use your own emphatic words, “May that Almighty Being who rules over the Universe—who presides in the Councils of Nations—and whose providential aid can supply every human defect, consecrate to the Liberties and Happiness of the American people, a government instituted by themselves for public and private security, upon the basis of Law and equal administration of Justice, preserving to every individual as much civil and political freedom as is consistent with the safety of the Nation”—And may HE be pleased to continue your life and strength as long as you can be in any way useful to your Country !

“ I have entrusted this sheet inclosed in a Box, made of the Oak that sheltered our Great Sir William Wallace, after the battle of Falkirk, to Mr. Robertson, of Aberdeen, a Painter, with the hope of his having the honour

of delivering it into your hands; recommending him as an able Artist, seeking for fortune and fame in the New World. This box was presented to me by the Goldsmiths' Company at Edinburgh, to whom, feeling my own unworthiness, to receive this magnificently significant present, I requested and obtained leave to make it over to the man in the world to whom I thought it most justly due. Into your hands I commit it, requesting of you to pass it, on the event of your decease, to the Man, in your own country who shall appear to your judgment to merit it best, upon the same considerations that have induced me to send it to your Excellency.

“I am, Sir, with the highest esteem,  
Your Excellency's most obedient  
And obliged humble servant,      *BUCHAN.*

“General WASHINGTON, President  
of the United States of America.” }

“P. S.—I beg your Excellency will have the goodness to send me your Portrait, that I may place it among those I most honour, and I would wish it from the pencil of Mr. Robertson. I beg leave to recommend him to your countenance; as he has been mentioned to me favourably by my worthy friend, Professor Oglvie, of King's College, Aberdeen.”

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Two LETTERS from General WASHINGTON to Lord  
BUCHAN.

“MY LORD,      *Philadelphia, May 1, 1792.*

“I should have had the honour of acknowledging sooner the receipt of your letter of the 28th of June last, had I not concluded to defer doing it till I could announce to you the transmission of my portrait, which has just been finished by Mr. Robertson (of New-York) who has also

undertaken to forward it. The manner of the execution of it does no discredit, I am told, to the artist, of whose skill favourable mention has been made to me. I was further induced to entrust the execution of it to Mr. Robertson, from his having informed me that he had drawn others for your Lordship, and knew the size which best suited your collection.

“I accept, with sensibility and with satisfaction, the significant present of the box which accompanied your Lordship’s letter.

“In yielding the tribute due from every lover of mankind to the patriotic and heroic virtues of which it is commemorative, I estimate, as I ought, the additional value which it derives from the hand that sent it, and my obligation for the sentiments that induced the transfer.

“I will, however, ask, that you will exempt me from the compliance with the request relating to its eventual destination.

“In an attempt to execute your wish in this particular, I should feel embarrassment, from a just comparison of relative pretensions, and fear to risk injustice by so marked a preference.

“With sentiments of the truest esteem and consideration, I remain your Lordship’s most obedient servant, *G. WASHINGTON,*  
Earl of Buchan.

“*MY LORD, Philadelphia, April 22, 1793.*

“The favourable wishes which your Lordship has expressed for the prosperity of this young and rising country, cannot but be gratefully received by all its Citizens, and every lover of it; one mean to the contribution of which, and its happiness, is very judiciously pourtrayed in the following words of your letter, “To be little heard of in the great

great world of politics." These words, I can assure your Lordship, are expressive of my sentiments on this head; and I believe it is the sincere wish of United America, to have nothing to do with the political intrigues or the squabbles of European nations; but, on the contrary, to exchange commodities, and live in peace and amity with all the inhabitants of the earth; and this I am persuaded they will do, if rightfully it can be done. To administer justice to, and receive it from every power they are connected with, will, I hope, be always found the most prominent feature in the Administration of this Country; and I flatter myself that nothing short of imperious necessity can occasion a breach with any of them. Under such a system, if we are allowed to pursue it, the agriculture and mechanical arts—the wealth and population of these States, will increase with that degree of rapidity, as to baffle all calculation; and must surpass any idea your Lordship can, hitherto, have entertained on the occasion.

"To evince that our views (whether realized or not) are expanded, I take the liberty of sending you the plan of a new City, situated about the centre of the union of these States, which is designed for the permanent seat of the Government; and we are this moment deeply engaged, and far advanced in extending the inland navigation of the river (Potomac) on which it stands, and the branches thereof, through a tract of as rich country for hundreds of miles, as any in the world. Nor is this a solitary instance of attempts of the kind, altho' it is the only one which is near completion, and in partial use. Several other important ones are commenced, and little doubt is entertained, that in ten years, if left undisturbed, we shall open a communication by water with all the Lakes northward and westward of us with which we have territorial connections; and an inland navigation, in a few years more, may

be

be carried into effect from Rhode Island to Georgia, partly by cuts between the great Bays and Sounds, and partly between the islands and the main, from Albemarle Sound to St. Mary's river. To these should be added, the erection of bridges over rivers, and the making of turnpike-roads, as further indications of improvements." —

*A SCOTCH HISTORICAL NOTE.*

\*\* The Scottish reader turns with laudable avidity to the interesting story of Sir WILLIAM WALLACE, the Defender of his Country, and, even in the dark days of Ignorance and Superstition, the Champion of Liberty.—Making due allowance for national partiality and exaggeration, the leading circumstances of the story are founded on a remarkable portion of British history; and, by the variety of its martial incidents, when the romantic spirit of Chivalry appeared in all its glory, innocently amuses the fancy, whilst it usefully enlarges the understanding.

About the latter end of the 13th Century, Edward the First of England, having set up a pretence to the Scottish crown, invaded that country with a great army, committing every kind of rapine and devastation, which so legibly and fearfully characterise these scourges of the human race, called *Conquerors*.—When the people had nearly all been subdued, WALLACE arose, and, with a few followers, endeavoured to rescue his unfortunate country from bondage and oppression; he bravely fought and struggled, with various success, until he was betrayed by some of the *Arnolds* of that day, and put into the hands of his blood-thirsty enemies, who carried him to London, and there put him to a cruel and ignominious death. \*

What Wallace began, Bruce completed—By the decisive battle of Bannockburn, in the year 1314, he freed his country from the yoke of England, and obtained the crown as the reward of his valour. ROBERT BRUCE, even at this day, is deservedly a favourite of his nation; unquestionably he was the ablest Monarch that ever swayed the Scottish sceptre; and he may, with some propriety, be called

the

the *Washington of Scotland*, because he was successful.—If our Washington had been unsuccessful, had fallen a victim to English vengeance, and had suffered a shameful death, then Lord Buchan's parallel had been complete with respect to Wallace.—Washington himself, for a time, was in danger of the block or the gibbet—Washington defeated would have been a traitor; but, Washington victorious, became a Hero—Such is the wonderful effect of *success* in the eyes of the giddy unthinking multitude, that “it marks a Rebel, or it dubs a King!”

What the sword of Edward could not achieve in the 13th English gold has fully effected in the 17th Century—The Nobles of Scotland no longer contend for the independency of their Country; † they have transferred their allegiance from the Stewarts to the Guelphs; they are dwindled into Lords of the Bed-chamber, and Grooms of the Stole, and Servants of the Household of the Elector of Hanover; and ancient Caledonia is become an obscure province, subject to the pride and the power of England!

History—pure, impartial history—is no respecter of persons or of nations—And an *American* observer will not be misled either by English, or Scotch, or French partialities.

R.

\* This atrocious act was afterwards exceeded, in a ten-fold degree, by the long-premeditated and treacherous murder of the beautiful Queen Mary, under the orders of her implacable rival Queen Elizabeth.—Taking in all the circumstances of this tragical story, it is one of the best authenticated, and most affecting, that is recorded in History.—An Englishman dwells with rapture on the glorious deeds of the “good Queen Bess,” as he calls her; and, among her other qualities, he will seriously praise her chastity!—But what will not John Bull do, or say, when once he “takes a notion?”—Her Royal Majesty of England, it must be owned, had not quite so many lovers as her late Imperial Majesty of Russia, but she had enough to prove, that she was possessed of very violent and ungovernable passions.—And it is a fact not to be passed over in silence, that from this assumed virtue of the English Queen was given the present name of this State, *Virginia*!—Perhaps the present generation of *Virginians* will admire the fitness of this significant appellation—certainly they will wonder at the curious, oftentimes ridiculous circumstances, which move and direct even the most serious affairs of this versatile world!

† Some years ago, the Earl of Buchan (who is elder brother to the celebrated Counsellor Erskine of London) ashamed of the degeneracy of his brother Lords, attempted to restrain the bare-faced interference of the Minister in the election of the 16 Peers—but he soon found, that the small remnant of Scottish independency was but a feeble match for the golden influence of the English Treasury.

*The Father's Legacy to his Country :*

BEING

*The ADDRESS of GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
when President of the UNITED STATES, on declining be-  
ing considered a Candidate for their future Suffrages.*

“THO' DEAD HE YET SPEAKETH.”

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Friends and Fellow Citizens,*

THE period for a new election of a Citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be cloathed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful Citizen to his Country, and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness—but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been

been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives, which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of affairs with foreign Nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety: And am persuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our Country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the Government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself: And every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consola-

tion to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honours it has conferred upon me; and still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to our praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortune, often discouraging in situations, in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans, by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows, that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained — that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—That, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of Liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

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Here, perhaps, I ought to stop.—But solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only feel in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the loye of Liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very Liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress, against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it;

accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety ; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of *American*, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together ; the Independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprize, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South*, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turn-

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ing partly into its own channels the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated—and while it contributes in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The *East* in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite for its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the *secure* enjoyment of indispensable *outlets* for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as ONE UNION. Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our Country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in *union*, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from *union* an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and

and imbitter. Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government, are inauspicious to Liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to *republican* Liberty: In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your Liberty, and the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of a patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere?—Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to the Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experiment shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who, in any quarter, may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should be furnished for characterising parties, by *Geographical* discriminations—*Northern* and *Southern*—*Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of Party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend

tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western Country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: They have seen in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the *Mississippi*: They have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with *Great Britain* and that with *Spain*, which secure to them every thing they could desire in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages, on the union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with Aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict between the parts, can be an adequate substitute; they will inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a constitution of government, better calculated than your former, for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a pro-

vision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of *true* Liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the People to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But, the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole People, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the People to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, controul, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize Faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a Party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of Faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests. — However combinations or associations of the above description, may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the People, and to usurp for themselves the reins of Government; destroying afterwards the very engines which lifted them to unjust dominion.

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Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care, the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations, which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of Government, as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interest, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of Liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of Faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you, the danger of Parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of a spirit of Party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments—more or less stifled, controuled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a most frightful despotism—But this leads at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.\*

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of Party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasionally riot and insurrection, and it opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

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\* This is an important truth, verified by a number of historical instances.—At this time, we cast an anxious look upon France, eager to know, what, at length, will be the issue of the many sanguinary contests of the various Parties which have afflicted and disgraced the cause of Liberty in that fine Country.

There is an opinion that Parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This within certain limits is probably true, and in governments of a Monarchical cast, Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour upon the spirit of Party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it—A fire not to be quenched, it demands uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming it should consume.

It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of Encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the form of government, a real Despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of the political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the Public Weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern, some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the People, the distribution or modification of the consti-

tutional powers be wrong in any particular, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates—but let there be no change by *usurpation*; for tho' this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly over-balance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

¶ Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to *political Prosperity*, *RELIGION* and *MORALITY* are its indispensable supports. In vain would the man claim the tribute of *Patriotism*, who would labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens. The mere Politician, equally with the pious Man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice?—And, let us with caution indulge the supposition, that *Morality* can be maintained without *Religion*. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, Reason and Experience both forbid us to expect, that national Morality can prevail in exclusion of religious Principle.\* It

\* Americans!—Virginians!—read and well consider this passage—  
Ye Legislators of the People, Fathers of Families, and Masters of Servants, listen to the sublime precepts of your inspired Countryman!

It was this sentiment that so forcibly struck the French Orator.—  
When the infamous Robespierre was endeavouring to subvert Religion, M. Lally Tolendall, in his Address to the People of France, after shewing, in a variety of arguments, the necessity and importance of Religious Duties, he sums up the whole by a reference to President Washington's Farewell Address to the People of America:—

*It is substantially true, that VIRTUE, or MORALITY, is a necessary spring of popular Government.—The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free Government.—Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the venerable fabric?*

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of Knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened: \* As

—“ You will be still more forcibly struck, by receiving this important lesson [on Religion] from a Personage who is now THE MAN OF THE AGE; who has founded thirteen Republics in one; who has been the first Governor of them; and who, having successively filled the offices of General, Legislator, and supreme Magistrate, has given a glorious contradiction to *Macchiavelism*, in not having advanced, during his triple authority, a single step which Virtue did not regulate, and in having obtained in each of them all the success which Fortune could bestow.—French Republicans! listen to the President of the United States of America—take up that WILL of the illustrious WASHINGTON, which the AMERICANS, *if they are worthy of it, \** will preserve in the same manner as the Jews preserved the Tables of Moses, and read that passage, which I transcribe with a respect that is divided between the holy truths which it contains, and the venerable hand that traced them !”—

[\* “ *If they are worthy*”—What! Did the Frenchman suspect the Americans to be unworthy, or infensible, of the blessings of a Free Constitution?]

\* Here is another important precept. — “ There is no article of so much importance to Society, as a well regulated System of EDUCATION—where that is wanting, no advantage of climate or situation, of rank or situation, can make that Society virtuous and respectable. These are truths, solemn truths, to which the people of these States ought most seriously attend — They should know, that no Commonwealth, or Republic, can last creditably but by Virtue; and that Virtue cannot be implanted, cannot be the ruling, the leading, the guiding principle, unless the youth of the country are early and assiduously instructed, and bred to habits of industry and oeconomy.”

Within these few months we have been pleased to observe, that the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, have taken steps to improve the Education of their different States, not only by granting monies to assist Colleges and Academies, but also to extend the benefits of Parish and County Schools over the Country.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish Public Credit. One method of preserving it, is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expence by assiduously cultivating peace, but remembering also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it— Avoiding likewise the accumulation of Debt, not only by shunning occasions of expence, but by vigorous exertions, in time of peace, to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear.—The execution of these maxims belongs to your Representatives; but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of national debts there must be revenue—that to have revenue there must be taxes—and no tax can be devised which is not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant—that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations— cultivate peace and harmony with all—Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct—and can it be, that *good* policy does not equally enjoin it? — It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a People always guided by Justice and Benevolence.— Who can doubt, that, in the course of time and things,

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the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? — Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with Virtue? — The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. — Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices? \*

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that ill-grounded antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in the place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The Nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is, in some degree, a slave—It is a slave to its animosity, or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. — Antipathy in one Nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur—Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenom'd and bloody contests. The nations prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other

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\* Criticism has fastened its fastidious claw on this sentence—An acute Grammarian may shew his profound skill in moods, and tenses, and nominative cases, &c.—The *sense* of the paragraph, however, is easily understood; and, as to the *sentiment*, it not only does great honour to the goodness of the Writer's heart, but deserves the most serious attention of the American Government.

sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another induces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nations facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification.— It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and, by exciting jealousy, ill will, a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded Citizens (who devote themselves to the favourite nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice, the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for the public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils!—Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of *foreign* influence (I conjure you to believe me, Fellow Citizens) the jealousy of a free

free People ought to be *constantly* awake ; since history and experience prove, that *foreign* influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate, to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real Patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious ; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith—Here let us stop.

*Europe* has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance ; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected ; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us

provocation ; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

— Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation ? — Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground ? — Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour or caprice ?

’Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world ; so far, I mean, as we are at liberty to do it ; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that “honesty is always the best policy.” I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest.

But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand ; neither sending or granting exclusive favours or preferences ; consulting the natural course of things ; diffusing and diversifying, by gentle means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing ; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience or circumstances

stances shall dictate ; constantly keeping in view, that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another ; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character ; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate, upon real favours from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my Countrymen, these counsels of an old affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will controul the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations : but if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good, that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism ; this hope will be a full recompence for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and the world. To myself the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1795, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit

of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend on me, to maintain it with moderation.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will be best referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our Country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it (humanly speaking) the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I have committed many errors.—Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me

me the hope that my Country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my Fellow Citizens, the benign influence of good Laws under a free Government—the ever favourable object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

*G. Washington.*

UNITED STATES,  
17th September, 1796.

## A D D E N D A.

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RALEIGH (*North Carolina*) Feb. 24, 1800.

On Saturday last, being the anniversary of the birth of the late General **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, the inhabitants of this City, and of its vicinity, agreeably to the Proclamation, met in order to pay that tribute of respect to his memory, which is felt and acknowledged by every true American, and to pass the day in such solemn offices, as the melancholy occasion pointed out.

The day was announced by the firing of cannon, when the inhabitants assembled below the Court-house in Fayetteville-street; and, being formed, moved in procession to the State-house in the following order, the bells tolling, and minute-guns firing, during the procession:—

Capt. Cook's Company of Infantry ;  
Citizens ;  
Capt. Hunter's Troop of Cavalry ;  
Boys ;  
Girls, dressed in white frocks with black scarves ;  
Clerks of State Officers ;  
State Officers ;  
Clerks of Federal Officers ;  
Federal Officers ;  
Council of State ;  
The Governor and his Secretary ;  
Masonic Brethren ;  
Grand Master.

On arriving at Union-square, the order of procession was reversed, and the whole entered the State-house, where were seated a numerous and respectable assemblage of Ladies.— A prayer was offered up to the Deity, and then a psalm was sung; after which, Major Robert Williams, in an handsome and eloquent manner, delivered the oration which he had been requested to prepare for the occasion.

The services of the day being finished, the Citizens retired to their respective homes, manifesting by their sorrowful mein, the irreparable loss which all sustain in the first of Patriots, the best of Friends, and the Founder of their Country's Greatness.

## ADDENDA.

87

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 24.

Agreeable to the President's Proclamation, the Citizens of this place were engaged last Saturday in paying their tribute of respect to the memory of our illustrious WASHINGTON. They were reminded of the duties of the day by the firing of cannon at sun-rise, and, about 11 o'clock, the procession moved from the Town-house in the following order:

Capt. Cochran's Troop of Horse;

Capt. Hodge's ditto;

Capt. Adams's Independent Company;

Capt. M'Queen's Light Infantry;

Cols. Dekeyser and Overton, Continental Officers;

Militia Officers of Cumberland County;

The General's Horse (represented by the celebrated Horse

INDEPENDENCE, who was foaled in Virginia on the

same day that the Independence of America was

declared);

The Orator;

Capt. Dickson,      }      Major Mumford,

Major Davis,      }      Major Theams,

Col. Davis,      }      Col. M'Alister;

(Carried by four Serjeants)

Mess. Barge, Dick, and Mallet, the oldest inhabitants of  
the town, as chief mourners;

The Tutors of the Academy, followed by the Students;

Miss Taylor and the young Ladies of the Academy;

The Ladies of Fayetteville;

Officers and Members of the Phœnix Lodge;

John Hay, Esq. Town Representative;

And, Citizens.

The procession proceeded through the principal streets to the Court-house, where an appropriate oration was delivered by Major S. D. Purviance. After which the procession again formed, and returned to the Town-house, where the Bier was deposited, after Masonic and Military honours had been performed.

WARRENTON, Feb. 24.

Saturday last was observed by the Citizens of this town and its vicinity, as a day of general mourning. The collection of both sexes was very numerous and respectable; all anxiously united in exhibiting the last melancholy tribute of respect to the memory of the Father of their Country, the

the Champion of its Rights, the Protector of its Liberties, the great and good General GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Committee of Arrangement having made the necessary dispositions, the procession was formed opposite to the Court-house, and, at 12 o'clock, moved in the following order:—

Capt. Caller's Company of Cavalry dismounted, the standard and music in mourning;

Capt. Turner's Company of Grenadiers, arms reversed, colours and music in mourning;

Rev. Mr. Gardiner;

Federal Officers;

Militia Officers;

Magistrates of the County;

Sheriff and Clerk of the County;

Masonic Society in due form, the emblems and jewels in mourning;

Masters of the Academy;

Students, two and two;

Citizens, two and two.

When arrived in front of the Academy, they halted, the Military opened to the right and left, facing inwards, and the procession passed into the house, the Military forming a semi-circle in front. — The duties of the day were begun with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, after which an oration was delivered by Mr. Mordecai.

The stores in town were shut up, all business was suspended, and our Citizens evinced their heart-felt sorrow for the loss of their beloved and much-regretted WASHINGTON.

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#### MASONIC FUNERAL RITES.

<sup>2</sup>  
BOSTON, Feb. 24.

Prompt to the invitation to render the richly merited tribute of respect to the memory of their departed Brother WASHINGTON, all the Masonic Brethren within reach of the notice, attended at a Grand Funeral Procession last Saturday. — In the morning, the mourning knell commenced the ceremonies of the day; at 12 o'clock, the lengthy procession was formed at the Old State-house, and moved, with slow and solemn music, through the principal streets in the following order to Dr. Eckly's Meeting-house:—

Two

## PROCESSION.

Two Grand Pursuivants, clad in sable robes and weeds, mounted on elegant white horses, grandly caparisoned, bearing an elliptical mourning Arch (14 feet wide) with the sacred text in silver characters, "Blessed are the 'Dead who die in the Lord.'"

(The Pursuivants were supported by two Veterans in uniform, with their badges of merit)

A Deputy Marshal;

Nine Stewards of Lodges, with shrouded wands;

Two Tylers;

Entered Apprentices of all Lodges;

Fellow Crafts;

Master Masons;

A Deputy Marshal;

Stewards of Lodges, with mourning staves;

Deacons of Lodges, with mourning wands;

Secretaries and Treasurers;

Junior and Past Junior Wardens;

Past Masters;

The Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, as Past Masters;

An elderly Mason, bearing an elegant figure of Minerva on a banner, emblem WISDOM;

Three times three sons of Masons, about 10 years of age, bearing sprigs of Cassia, the centre boy supporting the banner of STRENGTH;

A Mason's son bearing the banner of BEAUTY;

Nine daughters of Masons, each with a basket of flowers;

(The Sons and Daughters dressed in funeral uniforms)

A Deputy Marshal;

A full band of Music;

The Masters of the three eldest Lodges, bearing three candlesticks with candles, the right one extinguished;

The Reverend Clergy of the Fraternity;

A Master Mason, bearing a black cushion with the holy Writings, and the Grand Master's jewels;

Eight relieving Tylers;

Right W. Br. Scollay,      }      Right W. Br. Morton,  
Right W. Br. Bartlet,      }      Right W. Br. Revere,  
Right W. Br. Cutler,      }      Right W. Br. Warren;

(Funeral insignia:—A Pedestal, covered with a pall, the escutcheons of which were characteristic drawings on sattin of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Brotherly Love—The Pedestal (besides the Urn, which was upwards of 3 feet in length, and contained a relict of the illustrious

deceased) bore also a representation of the Genius of Masonry weeping over the Urn, and other suitable emblems, the whole a white marble composition. On the Urn was this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Brother George Washington, raised to the all-perfect Lodge Dec. 14, 5799, ripe in years and full of glory.)

A Charger, superbly caparison'd, led by two Brethren;

The Grand Marshal;

The most Worshipful Brother Dunn, as chief mourner, attended by the Grand Deacons and Grand

Sword-bearers;

The Deputy Grand Master;

Grand Wardens;

The Grand Chaplain and Orator;

Past Grand Officers;

Grand Treasurer and Secretary;

Two Grand Stewards, bearing an Arch with this inscription, "and their works do follow them."

(The Grand Master, Grand Officers, and pall bearers, were dressed in full mourning, with white scarves and weeds. Each Brother bore a sprig of Cassia; and every one wore appropriate badges of mourning)

When arrived at the Church, an Ode was sung by Brother Dr. Fay and a choir of the Fraternity—an Eulogy was pronounced by the Grand Chaplain—and then a Masonic Dirge was sung by Brother Eaton and the choir.

The Procession being again formed, it moved to the Rev. Mr. Freeman's Church, where the closing solemnities took place. The Funeral services were performed by the Rev. Brothers Bentley and Walter—"the Flowers were strewed, and the Cassia deposited"—The Brethren then returned to the State-house, unclothed, and separated.

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### E L E G Y.

NOW sleeps the brave—he sunk to rest  
In all his Country's wishes blest.—  
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck his hallowed mould,  
She there shall deck a sweeter sod,  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By Fairy hands his knell is rung,  
By forms unseen his dirge is sung;  
There HONOUR comes, a pilgrim grey,  
To blefs the turf that wraps his clay;  
And FREEDOM shall the while repair,  
And dwell a weeping Hermit there.

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 24.

Many nations have, by public honours, displayed their gratitude to, and veneration for, illustrious Citizens; but never has a nation paid such repeated and universal honours to the memory of any Man, as have, since his death, been paid to WASHINGTON—and never did any other Man so eminently deserve them.

The 22d of February, which hitherto had been celebrated with joy, was now dedicated to mourning—At 10 o'clock, the inhabitants assembled in the Catholic Church, where after divine service, Master R. Walsh, of the College, delivered an academical Eulogium, and Master D. Lynch recited a pathetic Elegy.—At 3 o'clock, a procession was formed to the Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. S. B. Balch preached an excellent sermon from Esther x, 3; after which the following stanzas were impressively sung by a vocal band:

## CONSOLATORY AIR.

DROOP not, COLUMBIA—Heaven is just,  
And would thy Chief reward;  
Tho' what was mortal turns to dust,  
His Name thy coast shall guard!  
Fir'd with remembrance of his deeds,  
The Chiefs he liy'd to form,  
Shall mount again their neighing steeds,  
And guide the martial storm!  
  
Taught by the maxims he approv'd,  
Thy younger race will burn  
To emulate the fires he lov'd,  
And rush to arms in turn!  
Inspir'd by Liberty and Thee,  
They'll make invaders fly;  
Like WASHINGTON, their choice will be,  
To conquer—or to die!

## Mr. FOX's EULOGY.

During the Revolutionary War, it may easily be imagined, that to applaud General Washington, or any of his compatriots, was not permitted in the British dominions—After the peace of 1783, his conduct received the open and almost unanimous approbation of all parties and classes of men—but, in 89, when the French Revolution commenced, the English Rulers again discouraged all opinions favourable to Liberty, particularly those respecting AMERICA, which they considered as the parent, or source, of those political tenets which have since become so hateful to the Monarchs of Eu-

rope—and, when the French nation chose another form of government, every person approving of Republicanism, or its principles, was deemed guilty of treason, and punished either with imprisonment or banishment.—It was then that Mr. Fox, with that open, undisguised candor, which characterises all his opinions and actions, had the courage to avow his sentiments being decidedly in favour of the French Revolution, and, in the House of Commons, in the year 1794, to pronounce the following elegant eulogium on the AMERICAN PATRIOT:—

—“ Illustrious Man!—deriving honour less from the splendor of his situation, than from the dignity of his mind, before whom all borrowed Greatness sinks into insignificance!—I cannot, indeed, help admiring the wisdom and the fortune of this GREAT MAN—Not by the expression Fortune, I mean to derogate from his merit; but notwithstanding his extraordinary talents and exalted integrity, it must be considered as singularly fortunate, that he should have experienced a lot which so seldom falls to the portion of humanity, and have passed through such a variety of scenes without stain and without reproach!—It must indeed create astonishment, that, placed in circumstances so critical, and filling, for a series of time, a station so conspicuous, his character should never once have been called in question—that he should in no one instance have been accused either of peevish insolence, or of mean submission, in his transactions with foreign Nations—It has been reserved for Him to run the race of glory, without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career!—The breath of Censure has not dared to impeach the purity of his conduct, nor the eye of Envy to raise its malignant glance to the elevation of his virtue—Such has been the transcendent merit and the unparalleled fate of this illustrious Man! ”—

*Note*.—CHARLES JAMES FOX was born in the year 1749, and is about ten years older than his crafty competitor Wm. Pitt.—The Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Fox were lately both expelled from his Majesty's Council for giving as a toast, “ The Sovereignty of the People! ”—To those who are attracted by Royalty and Nobility, Mr. Fox will claim their fondest attention, whilst they wonder that any thing Democratic should appear in his composition. His father was Sir Stephen Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, and he is brother to the present Lord; his mother was Lady Georgina Carolina Lenox, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Duke of Richmond; by which channel, thro' the illustrious House of Stewart, the royal blood of England, Scotland, and Sardinia flows in his veins.

\* \* In a country, where every circumstance, public or private, sacred or profane, becomes a matter of investigation, often of intemperate disputation, it was not to be expected, that so consequential an event as the death of General Washington would pass unnoticed; the Report of his Physicians paved the way for animadversion (see page 4); and it was evidently connected with the discussion lately carried on with so much indiscretion by the *learned* Body in Philadelphia. \*—From what has been said or written on this subject, we select the following article—Our Medical readers (if they can preserve their good temper) will judge of its merits.

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*OBSERVATIONS on the Medical Treatment of General WASHINGTON in his last Illness, addressed to his Physicians M<sup>rs</sup>. CRAIK and DICK.*

THE life of this illustrious personage has been so eminently beneficial and ornamental to the world, that every man who has a just value for virtue and talents, or an attachment to Liberty, must lament his death.

The loss to his country at this critical period, is incalculable; it is irreparable—we shall never look upon his like again!

I have perused the account published by his physicians, of their medical treatment, and differ from them so entirely in my opinion of its propriety, that with all due respect for their good intentions, I think it my duty to point out what appears to me a most fatal error in their plan; and although it is not in the power of Science to restore his precious life; yet a discussion of this case may be productive of benefit to mankind.

I suppose myself addressing men of science; whose minds are so highly cultivated as to comprehend my reasoning on this subject, which I shall make as short and clear as possible.

When

\* The notorious *Peter Porcupine* thrust himself into the very centre of this unseemly controversy, and poured his whole stock of scurrility (and it is not a small one) upon the head of the theoretic, but respectable Dr. Rush—The Doctor brought his case before a Pennsylvanian jury, who laid a fine of 5000 dollars upon the foul-mouth'd Publisher.—Peter (who has found it necessary to shift his position from Philadelphia to New York) acknowledges, that the verdict, costs of suit, Sheriff's fees, &c. will amount to little less than 8000 dollars—So much for officiously fishing in troubled waters!

When we examine the human blood by optical glasses, by Chemistry, and by experimental philosophy, we find it full of nourishment in young people; but effete and poor in the aged. — When we examine, by anatomical inspections, the state of the vascular system, we find innumerable ramifications in the arteries through which the blood flows freely in young people; while many of their anastomoses are obliterated in the aged.

The blood of old people, therefore, being poorer, and the channels for conveying its nourishment fewer, is the reason that old people cannot bear bleeding so well as the young; and it likewise explains (what every man of science and experience must know) why a small bleeding has the same effect on an aged person, that a large bleeding has on the young and robust.

These observations, founded on well-established facts, demonstrate how guarded and circumspect we ought to be in the use of the lancet, when our patient is far advanced in life: and how actively we ought to employ our thoughts in devising other methods than profuse blood-letting in such a case.

From what the physicians have published, and other documents, we have data sufficient to ascertain how far the maxims derivable from science, experience, and judgment, have governed in the present instance.

The duration of this illness was twenty hours; from 3 A. M. till after 10 P. M.

A bleeder being sent for at the unseasonable hour of 3 A. M., we may suppose the operation was not performed until 4 o'clock: before eleven hours elapsed, he was bled again twice profusely; which must have been about 18 ounces each time; and soon afterwards he was bled again to the amount of 32 ounces.

Thus we see by their own statement, that they drew from a man in the 68th year of his age, the enormous quantity of 82 ounces, or above two quarts and a half of blood in about 13 hours!

Very

Very few of the most robust young men in the world could survive such a loss of blood; but the body of an aged person must be so exhausted, and all his powers so weakened by it, as to make his death speedy and inevitable.

Here the effect followed the cause precisely; the physicians soon observed *the powers of life yielding: a loss of speech;* and that he expired *without a struggle*—The excessive bleeding had left him no strength to struggle!

After what has been said, it may be expected that I should point out my plan:—I will speak generally, without descending to criticise on the minor parts of the treatment, which, however, I do not admire.

They ought to have attacked the disease as near to its seat as possible; the vein under the tongue might have been opened; the tonsils might have been scarified; the scarificator and cup might have been applied on or near the thyroïd cartilage. One ounce of blood drawn in this way would relieve more than a quart drawn from the arm, and would not exhaust and enfeeble the body; in the same manner that an ounce of blood drawn at the temple, relieves an inflamed eye more than a quart drawn from the arm.

The neck might have been rubbed with warm laudanum and camphor; and a bag of warm fine salt laid on; but the unseasonable application of a blister would prevent this.

He ought to have been put into one, two, or three flannels; and instead of calomel, it would have been better to have given him small draughts of hot whey, with a little laudanum, camphor, spirits volatilis aromaticus, or spiritus nitri dulcis occasionally, to remove the spasm which caused the dyspnea, and produce perspiration, which would relieve the lungs by turning the course of the fluids towards the skin.

Savannah,  
Jan. 23, 1800.

JOHN BRICKELL.

*Vol. 4.*

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## ANNUAL REGISTER.

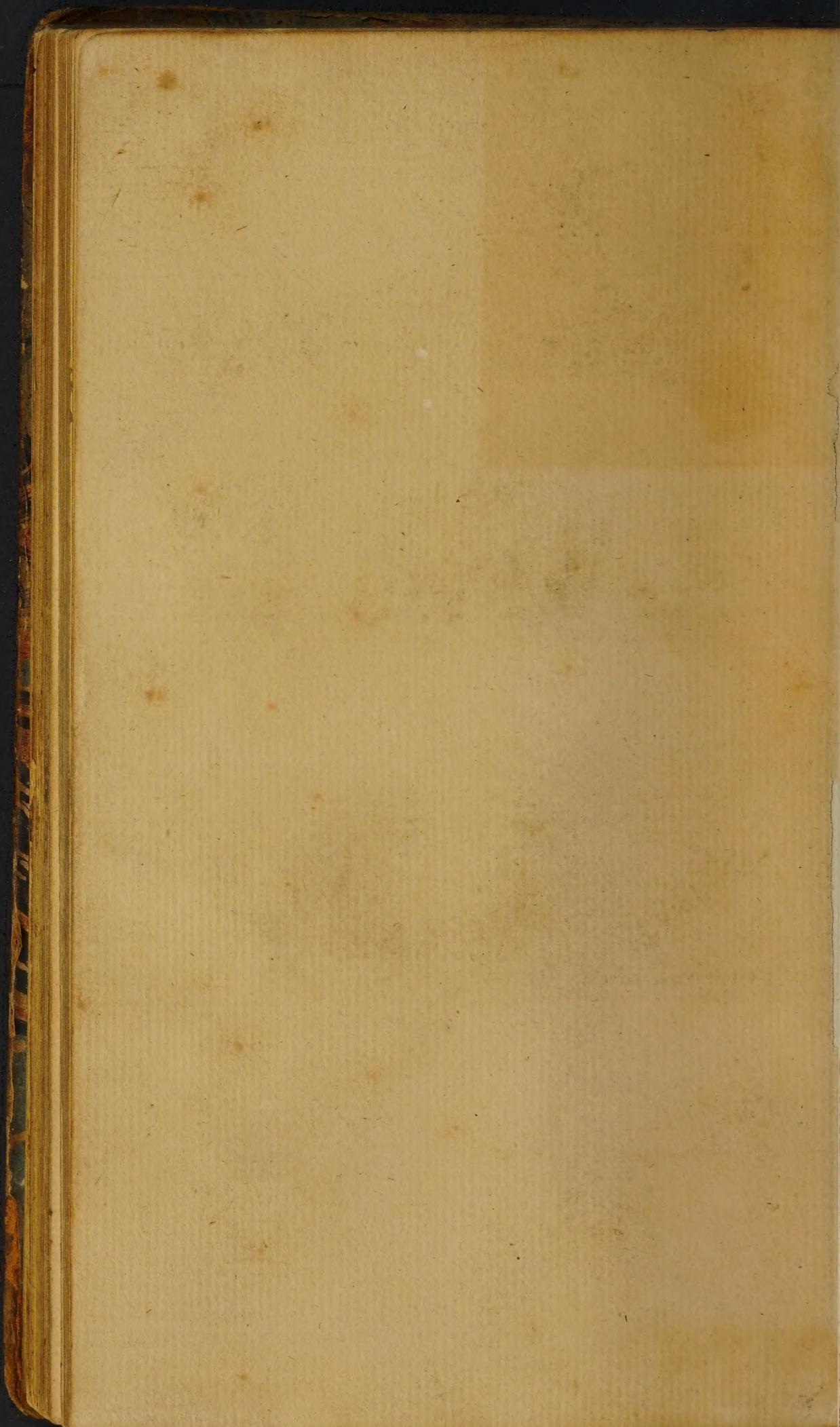
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**D**—The good People of Virginia and North Carolina having been pleased to approve, in a very decided manner, of the Publication for the present Year, the Editor, **AMERICANUS URBAN**, now gives Notice, that the Work will be continued, probably on a larger scale, for the Year 1801; but, that it will be some time in the month of December before it can appear—Those, however, who intend to make Communications to it, will be so good as transmit them to the Editor six weeks or two months before that time.

**BLANDFORD PRINTING-OFFICE,**  
*March 1800.*

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